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The Literary Digest

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A FORCE BILL.

HOKE SMITH, PRESIDENT ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Forum, New York, August.

AFTER years of peace, without special complaint from any portion of the country, the Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress deliberately offered and urged legislation now commonly known as the Force Bill. In the fall of 1890, the people at the ballot-box repudiated both the party and the issue. The Republican party now presents a Presidential candidate who has approved the measure, a candidate for Vice-President whose newspaper labored for its passage, and a platform which practically gives it an endorsement. In view of these facts, it is clear that a Force Bill is before the American people. Upon its desirability they must decide at the polls in November.

The same men who prepared and presented the Force Bill of 1890-91 will have charge of the new Force Bill in 1893-94.

It is just to infer that their new Force Bill will be similar to the old. This is a scheme to destroy home rule and local control. It is based upon the idea that the people cannot be trusted, and that one man is far better than the people, or it is a plan by which one man may organize a set of partisans to work in all elections. It is either undemocratic and unrepublican, a blow at popular government, a tremendous stride toward centralization and imperialism, or it is a plan to use officers of the Government as an electioneering *posse* in behalf of a particular party, to furnish them means to prepare for a fraudulent election, and then complete the work through a board of canvassers, who are to declare the desired result and certify to it. Such an invasion of popular rights must be repulsive in every part of the land. The debates upon the Lodge Bill in the House of Representatives showed conclusively that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated the passage of such a Bill as that which the Republican candidates now endorse.

The Force Bill, if put in operation throughout the country would cost not less than \$10,000,000 for every election, and would bring upon the people an additional force of about 350,000 office-holders. Such a law, once in operation, would raise a protest throughout the land, but such protest would then be of little value, for the supervisors and canvassers could easily perpetuate the political power of those in office, despite the action of the voters at the polls.

The advocates of this measure insist that it is needed to protect the negroes of the South. In truth, no greater calamity could befall the negroes than such legislation. Their hope of development rests upon the kind feeling which now exists between the two races in the South, which is constantly increasing to the benefit of the negroes as outside influence decreases. An impartial student of the situation in the South must see that the negro's progress, intellectual, moral, and financial, during the past few years, has everywhere been dependent upon and proportioned to the lack of friction between himself and his white neighbor. The darkest hour of the history of the race was when the negroes were controlled and led by men who knew little about them, and who controlled them by playing upon their prejudices against the white men who had been their masters.

At this period the whites were disfranchised and the designing leaders of the negroes, luring this kind but credulous race on by false promises, aroused in them the bitterest hostility toward their former owners, and took them like flocks of sheep to the polls to vote into office incompetent and dishonest men. For several years this condition continued, but broken promises and disappointed hopes began to create among the negroes distrust of their white allies, and with it they ceased taking much interest in elections. In 1870 the negroes were in a worse condition than on the day they were made free, and they began to turn again for counsel and assistance to those who before 1865 had provided for them. This change of affairs soon threw their worthless leaders out of power, and by 1877 every Southern State was controlled by the white people.

With the change, the most intelligent of the white people began to realize the importance to the South of the mental and moral growth of the new factor in political and practical affairs. The negroes having become freemen and voters, constituting as they did the bulk of the labor of the South, if the South was to grow rich the net product of negro labor must be increased. Free from enforced labor, they must be inspired with a willingness and desire to work. They must be taught economy and industry; and for a number of years past the most intelligent white people of the South have exercised

more and more their influence for the development of the negro. Local schools, supported voluntarily by taxation on the property of the white people, are being used to improve the race.

This condition of affairs exists throughout the whole State of Georgia, and I think in most parts of the entire South. Here the negro now turns to his Democratic white friends for assistance to purchase a lot to build a house on, to buy his little farm, or to help make his crop. This is given more and more cheerfully as recollections of the conflict of 1870 die away. In local politics, party nominations are now seldom made. The negro is given an equal voice in the choice of representatives. Any honest man, knowing the facts, will admit that with complete freedom from outside interference the race problem in solving itself.

Everything is now favorable; but with the passage of the Force Bill all would change. Race antagonisms would be rearoused, and the influence of the most intelligent whites in favor of negro schools and legislation for the improvement of the negro would be lost in the bitterness which the differences would engender. The negro would be thrown back where he was in 1870.

A commercial shock would be given to the entire South. Its labor would be demoralized; its cotton crop ungrown. Destroy the growth, harass the business, lessen the crops in the South, by renewing the intense hostility between the races, and for years the merchants and manufacturers of the North and the agriculturists of the West would suffer along with us from the blows they had helped to deal, directly to us, and indirectly to themselves.

WHY I VOTED FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

Nineteenth Century, London, August.

SIR THOMAS H. FARRER, BART., L.C.C.:

BECAUSE I believe that his proposal to give Ireland self-government is the best method of dealing with the Irish Question.

Because the objections to Home Rule in Ireland are largely objections to Irish democracy rather than to Irish self-government.

Because if a crime is committed in Liverpool or Birmingham, it is a crime against the people of those towns, against the Government they have placed in power; whereas a crime committed in Dublin or Cork is a crime against an alien Government.

Because Mr. Gladstone is the head and representative of the Liberal Party; and because it is that Party which has originated recent reforms, and has compelled their adoption.

Because Temperance reforms belong to the Liberal rather than to the Conservative Party.

Because the Finance of the present Government has been unsatisfactory.

Because the present Government has shown a decided leaning towards Protection.

Because it is better that the execution of democratic reforms should be in the hands of men who believe in them and who originate them, than in the hands of those who resist them.

THE MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD:

I claim to be a Home Ruler of much longer standing than Mr. Gladstone. A somewhat careful study of history led me to the conclusion that Englishmen were ill adapted to the government of any country except their own, unless they were allowed to occupy the position of a dominant race. Englishmen are singularly unable to understand the Irish race. If it were a question of ruling Ireland as a conquered country, of enforcing a good but despotic form of government, Englishmen might be trusted to do it well. But obviously that is not the question. All parties are agreed on the necessity of a liberal and benevolent government for Ireland. With the

Party at present in power, this liberality and benevolence assume the form of a desire to give to Ireland the same government that England possesses. The scheme has proved impossible; and the effect has been a hybrid rule of English liberties which the Irish do not desire, and exceptional restraints which the Irish resent.

Mr. Gladstone is the only Minister from whom any arrangement, based upon the principle of Home Rule, is to be expected. The offers of the other parties reach no further than the establishment of the same government in the two countries. As I regard this as both injudicious and impracticable, I have given my vote for Mr. Gladstone.

Were the Irish question entirely out of the way, I should still prefer to give my vote for that statesman who is acting openly under Liberal colors, rather than to those who carry Liberal measures in a somewhat garbled form under pretense of Conservatism.

SIR WILLIAM MARKBY, K.C.I.E.:

As to Home Rule, my firm belief is that what Lord Salisbury and his party mean by union is subjection.

As for the simple question of Liberalism *versus* Conservatism, if Conservatism meant what it used to mean, I should not argue the question, but I know that if I supported a Conservative Government, I should be acting with those who do not believe in the reforms they themselves propose. I earnestly believe in the wisdom of the reforms which are advocated by the Liberal Party.

PROFESSOR ALFRED R. WALLACE:

The people of Ireland are now, and always have been, discontented with our government of their country, a government which has never, till recently, even pretended to be for the good of the Irish. I believe that the only way to satisfy their just and proper desire for self-government, and to blot out the memory of centuries of oppression and misrule, is to grant them that measure of Home Rule which the Liberal Party, under Mr. Gladstone, is prepared to concede, and which the Irish people are prepared to accept.

I look to the Liberal Party for those immediate and much-needed reforms which are implied in its principle and motto of "trust in the people." Some of the reforms contemplated are, it is true, outside the Liberal programme; but it is, nevertheless, only by means of those measures to which Mr. Gladstone and the entire Liberal Party are already pledged that they will be rendered possible in the not distant future.

H. G. HEWLETT:

I voted for Mr. Gladstone from a firm conviction that his policy is best fitted to promote the harmony, safety, and dignity of the Empire. Accepting the declaration of Lord Salisbury that the question, whether or not Home Rule should be conceded to Ireland, was the main issue to be tried, I voted without hesitation in the affirmative.

It was not Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy alone which commanded my vote. That his foreign policy will be wise, I have full confidence, and trust to his effecting some urgent reforms in domestic legislation, notably those most needed in the laws of registration and franchise. The equalization of the franchise would be the crowning triumph of Mr. Gladstone's career.

THE REV. H. RUSSELL WAKEFIELD.

Many of the measures passed in the late Parliament were in direct opposition to the settled basis of the Conservative Party. They were introduced to satisfy the Dissident Liberals, and were the ill-nourished children of reluctant parents. The two most conspicuous instances of this "catch-vote" system were the Assisted Education Bill and the County Council Act, both of which were repugnant to Conservatives and not satisfactory to Liberals. What had we in the recent election put before us as an alternative? We had Mr. Glad-

stone with a policy dictated by conscience, and persevered in through good report and through evil report. I do not hesitate to confess that the individuality of Mr. Gladstone made me ardent and earnest in working for the Liberal Party. The feeling that he labors from an absolutely conscience-directed genius has been the mainstay of the Party during the last six years of adversity, and it would be contemptible to forget it at the moment of victory—victory won undoubtedly in a great measure by his commanding personality.

There are many reforms which are to be hoped for only from the Liberal Party. For Temperance Reform, for educational progress, for Local Government, and, above all, for true Religious Liberty, I look to the people. It is because I believe that this confidence in the people is a lasting principle of true Liberalism, that I have in political matters to separate myself from the bulk of my clerical colleagues, and to give my vote against what is popularly called Conservatism.

PROFESSOR MINTO:

Because Mr. Gladstone is the recognized leader of the Liberal Party, and the candidates of that Party are pledged to a series of reforms which I believe to be for the good of my country.

THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER:

Because I have tried to make Christianity, interpreted anew by the Life of Christ, the foundation of my political faith.

To me the most important group of questions is that which deals with social life; and here there seems little hope outside the Liberal Party. We want many reforms; and—perhaps the most pressing matter of all—we call for a stern and popular control over the deadly drink-traffic; and because I see that the best of the Liberal Party do care for these things I have always been a supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN DIFFICULTY.

FROM A SWEDISH POINT OF VIEW.

A. E. MAGNUSSON.

Danskeren, Vejen, July.

EVER since the Czar Peter got a firm footing on the Baltic Sea, it was a question of time, when the Russians should conquer Finland. Ever since Charles XII.'s time it has therefore been a problem for Sweden how to secure absolute protection in the West. Under the reign of Charles XIV. Norway was united to Sweden, not a compensation for Finland, but a valuable military gain.

For Sweden the union rested upon a correct conception, and was of great political import. Instead of an enemy in the rear, she obtained a brotherly union. The happy outcome of the union has been peace for nearly eighty years. No other two countries have lived together politically so happily as Sweden and Norway since 1814.

It would be but natural to suppose that the union of eighty years would have laid the foundation for eternal peace and good-will, but it has not, so it seems. In our days attempts are made to sever the union. Not long ago Björnstjerne Björnson wrote in the official Norwegian paper (*Dagbladet*):

That union stifles us,
We hate it and curse it.

That the union in the beginning should have met with opposition was but natural, for it was forced upon the Norwegians. It would have been to their honor had it been so, for they had just attained freedom and liberty. If a Norwegian then had written about the union as Björnson has done lately, nobody would have been surprised. But in the beginning the union was much happier than of late. It has now come to pass that Sweden and the Swedes are nowhere insulted as in Norway.

As is known, the Norwegians are dissatisfied with the union.

The present crisis takes its start in Norway. The Swedes however, have also cause for dissatisfaction. The reason for the complaints of the Norwegians is this: they claim not to be treated on an equal footing with the Swedes. The first troubles were formal. They demanded, and were accorded, the right to fly their own flag; the arms of the kingdoms and the king's title were changed to suit them. The first real difficulty was over the Vice-Regency, which was abolished to satisfy the Norwegians. The present conflict arises out of Norway's claim for a special and separate Minister for Foreign Affairs and for her own Consuls.

Diplomatic business, which concerns both Powers, is transacted at present by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Norway has no such Minister. According to Royal Resolution of April 13, 1835, the Norwegian Minister of State, who always resides in Stockholm, because the King is there, has a right to take part in ministerial transactions relating to foreign affairs. Since 1885, three Swedish Ministers of State take part in these transactions. Norway now claims seats for three Norwegians with the same functions. Upon the king's orders a draft of a law has been made, admitting three Swedes and three Norwegians to these affairs. Strangely enough, when the draft was laid before the Norwegian Storting, the majority voted against it, because the Minister for Foreign Affairs remained a Swede. Last year the Norwegians demanded a special and independent Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the present Norwegian Government is pressing the demand.

The Government has begun the fight by demanding special Norwegian Consuls. Hitherto the Consuls have been appointed to act for both countries. When the union was entered upon, Norway, of her own account, proposed that she should be represented by the Swedish Consuls. The difficulties between the two countries arise out of the Norwegian demand for separate Consuls and Minister of Foreign Affairs, which demands the Swedes oppose. The demand not being immediately allowed, has called out the cry for the dissolution of the union.

This is the Swedish-Norwegian difficulty at present. The debates on the subject and their progress will be known to readers of the daily press.

COMMERCIAL FREEDOM AND THE COMMON WEAL.

ALEXANDER VON MATLEKOVITS.

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, July.

WHEN in the case of a very sick person the crisis is happily passed, the physicians and attendants breathe more freely, not that there is no further danger, but that there is reasonable hope of recovery under judicious treatment.

This illustration drawn from physical experience is characteristic of the economic crisis signalized by the conclusion of the commercial treaties between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. The economic condition of the European people which, during the previous ten years, suffered from the terrible scourge of mutual antagonisms and animosities, passed through the moment of its critical crisis on December 6, 1891. It is not thereby restored to health, but there is now at least the possibility of guiding the participating countries in the right direction and of bringing the economic conditions of individual nations into harmony with the interests of the nations generally.

The new commercial treaties have at any rate the advantage that for the next twelve years they have put an end to the much-lauded system of protection of individual interests by high tariff; or, at least, they have put the advocates of high tariff on the defensive, and opened to free trade the right of aggression.

During the whole course of commercial development, free trade and protection have been the points at issue between

scientists and political economists. Free trade, inaugurated by Napoleon III. and Cobden, and coöperated in by the German Zollverein, was attended with an industrial development such as has no parallel in history. The Franco-Prussian war constituted a crisis, and its close was attended with a complete reaction from the teachings of Cobden and Adam Smith. France was plunged into financial difficulties, and other nations felt the strain of the enhanced military expenditure which followed. Then came the commercial crisis of 1873, and general depreciation of values. These were ascribed to the free-trade tendency. The theory found general acceptance, and the industrial classes joined with the national financiers and agriculturalists in demanding protection. Every nation clamored for the retention of its own market for the product of its own industries. Foreigners must be excluded, and home industries protected from ruinous foreign competition. And so in the early years of the ninth decade, tariff protection was more in vogue than ever. Foreign products should be taxed heavily, that they might either be excluded, or the price so enhanced that home products would have no difficulty in competing with them.

It does not, however, appear to have occurred to the advocates of tariff protection, that the home labor would not benefit by the exclusion of the foreign product, if the system involved a corresponding enhancement of price of the home products also; for this result, although it might produce a temporary benefit to the specially protected industries, would enhance the cost to consumers. The most violent clamoring for protection in Germany came from the farmers, and it was thought that by imposing a duty on grain, and similarly on innumerable products of industry, it would increase wages, and thus compensate the laborer for the higher cost of living. We do not care to go into the question here on general principles, but will only suggest that in the effort of each to shift the burden from his own shoulders, the weakest are sure to find themselves left. And the wage-earners are the weakest.

One of the worst, if not the worst, economic evils of a tariff protective system is the inequality of its incidence; and assuming, even for argument's sake, that it were possible to equalize this by a system of perfect adjustments, it would achieve no good result unless the country were isolated from commercial intercourse with other countries. There must be no thought of export trade, for the moment this is attempted, the home labor is at once brought into competition with foreign labor, tariff compensations are disturbed, and the whole industrial organization disorganized. The would-be exporter or export laborer, has the costs of his raw material and living enhanced by protection, but he can make no corresponding advance in price in the world's markets. Excluded from these by the impossibility of securing remunerative profits on the enhanced costs of production, he is constrained to force his superfluous wares on the home market. The result is overproduction and business crises. High tariff as a system of protection can have no other result.

If there ever was an age in which free trade was an essential factor of general well-being, it is this in which we live. The general development of human progress has rendered necessary a mode of industrial life unhampered by geographical restrictions, race prejudices, or national animosities. The industrial life of the people is organically interwoven with the spirit of the age. Systems that worked well enough under the Roman emperors, or even in the days of Frederic the Great, are unsuited to an age of electricity; isolated industrial institutions must be brought into harmony unless we would witness a mutual destruction of forces, and an annihilation of energy.

If we are afraid of free trade, to what end is the colossal development of the facilities for transportation and communication which almost promise to annihilate time and space? Does anyone suppose that we can do a healthy export trade while we cripple our import trade? Absurd! Foreign trade is an

exchange of commodities, much against much, little against little. The general well-being demands unrestricted intercourse with the world at large. The modern facilities of production enable us to produce surplus stocks, which the facilities of transport and intercourse enable us to exchange for the surplus productions of every nation on earth. Our producing capacities are immense, and, aided by new inventions, and fostered by healthy competition, are capable of yet further development. Anything tending to impose restrictions on our export trade is a fatal obstacle to our development. We want the world for a market. Production on a great scale, the leading feature of the modern industrial system, cannot thrive under restrictive limitations.

Happily the crisis is past. The end is not yet. There is much still to be done, and many a tariff tax to be modified or removed. The world's leading statesmen have still to be educated to the recognition of the fact that in our age unrestricted commercial intercourse is essential to the common weal.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

TH. BARTH.

Die Nation, Berlin, July.

IN the second half of next month, the International Peace Congress, and the Interparliamentary Conference will hold their this year's sittings in Berne.

The fundamental idea on which the efforts of this international union are based—to narrow the occasions for war by the extension of arbitration—meets no opposition from intelligent people. The only questionable points are as to the practical realization of the idea. The utility of the International Peace Conferences has been brought into question, even by the friends of peace, but on the whole I am disposed to think favorably of their tendency, not that I estimate highly what has been already achieved, or indulge in the bright anticipations of immediate results with which enthusiasts delude themselves. Movements animated by so high an aim can only advance slowly, for the education of public opinion to their standard is an essential element of success.

The operation of peace societies, being then primarily educational, it is essential that they be national, for no nation readily accepts another as its teacher. International conferences can operate only indirectly through the opportunity they afford for an exchange of views, and by the demonstration in favor of a peace policy involved in the reunion. It is well to keep these natural limitations in mind, for the unwarranted hopes of impatient enthusiasts are liable to bring about a reaction involving the whole enterprise in ridicule.

In a recent French work on International Arbitration, by Ferdinand Dreyfus, the closing chapter sets forth that France can participate in the international peace movement, not only without resigning her pretensions to Alsace-Lorraine, but in the assured hope that, in some better future, the restoration of the lost provinces will be effected by international arbitration.

Dreyfus bases his faith in the efficacy of an international tribunal for the adjustment of national difficulties on the ground that civilization is in course of steady development, and argues that the settlement of all such questions must gradually conform to public sentiment. Still he recognizes clearly that an international tribunal cannot constitute a universal panacea for the adjustment of all possible international difficulties; that, in fact, questions may arise which no nation would consent to submit to arbitration. He is hence hardly logical in his assumption that the peace movement, of which he is so earnest and able a supporter, could be utilized to minister, not only to his country's present need of peace, but also to gratify the national sentiment by negating the results of past wars. In ministering to this national illusion, Dreyfus

overshoots the mark by basing his pretensions on the plea that Alsace-Lorraine was annexed contrary to the wishes of the people of those provinces, who still yearn for reunion with France; and on the argument that, as a people has a right to decide on its own destiny, the wishes of the Alsatians and Lorrainers must be acceded to.

The argument is not new, but it covers a very significant fallacy. The recognition that a people has a full right to decide its own political fate does not involve the admission that every or any section of the people can transfer its fealty or its territory at will. No nation would listen to so preposterous a claim on the part of its own provinces. The French themselves would be the first to ridicule such claims if advanced by Nice for reunion to Italy, or by the Austrian, Russian, and German Poles for the reestablishment of a Polish Kingdom to include all the provinces in which the Poles constitute a majority. And Alsace-Lorraine is precisely a parallel case. These provinces are now a part of the German Empire, and have no more sole right to decide their political future than Savoy has. One may talk rationally of a whole nation deciding its own political future by popular vote, and taking the German nation as a whole, there is an overwhelming majority for the retention of Alsace-Lorraine.

Let it be conceded that Alsace-Lorraine was severed from France against her will in 1871; it was France as a whole, and not the provinces themselves that claimed the right to decide on their fate. France made use of this right. Alsace-Lorraine, however grudgingly, was sacrificed. To have consulted the provinces especially as to their own wishes in the matter would have been ridiculous. Alsace-Lorraine had no other choice than to accede to the national decision as a means of securing peace. The fact that the deputies from those provinces remonstrated against the proposed severance was simply for patriotic effect. They did not propose to prolong the war to avert it.

That the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was a violation of the fundamental principles of justice cannot for a moment be conceded. There is, hence, no ground whatever for submitting the so-called Alsace-Lorraine question to arbitration. The French may say that it was a political mistake, that it is to the interest of Germany to maintain friendly relations with France, etc. All that is intelligible; but to claim for the people of the annexed provinces the right to determine their own political future by vote is to substitute a catchword for an intelligent idea. Such catchwords are responsible for most international misunderstandings. It behooves the zealous advocates of peace, therefore, to be especially cautious in their employment of patriotic phrases.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE WORKING-LADY IN LONDON.

MISS MARCH-PHILLIPS.

Fortnightly Review, London, August.

LADY is a term of wide application in these days. In this case it must be taken to signify any woman whose birth or breeding has been such as to make a certain standard of comfort and refinement a necessity of life, and who cannot sink to the level of the daughter of the artisan, or the small tradesman, without undergoing real hardship and suffering of mind and body.

A large body of such young women come up to London from Girton, Newnham, and the sister colleges, keen to turn their expensive education to account. And these are supplemented by a large body of young women less systematically trained who early in life see the necessity for maintaining themselves. They intend to make a livelihood much as a young man does; they go through the recognized training for whatever profession, art, trade, or handicraft they may select to

follow, and carry it out with thoroughness and capacity. Many of these are dependent on their own exertions after the fees for their training have been scraped together, and they have been tided over the time which must intervene before they can hope for much return. This is often a time of great struggle, but the thoroughly trained woman is nearly always able to find work, and, given fair health, can in time earn what ought to afford her pleasant and comfortable surroundings. Women's work is paid at such a low rate, that some years usually elapse before she is able to make more than a pittance. You hear of wood-engravers, decorators, etc., earning £150 to £200 a year, but will find that they have been at it ten or twelve years. From twenty-five shillings to £2 a week are more ordinary wages, and many are quite unable to make this. There is a very large class of women brought up in comfort, but left wholly unprovided for, without any adequate training for self-help, and whose struggles are often tragic enough.

At present I propose to confine my remarks to those capable workers who are able to earn from £50 to £150 a year. More than this a woman dependent on her own exertions will rarely spend, even if she earns it; she will wish to lay by for a rainy day, and for old age. Choice or circumstance has sent our worker to settle in London, and she soon finds out what a lonely and extensive place London is to live in. A room little better than a garret may be rented for \$1.50 a week, and two tidy little rooms for from \$3.75 to \$5, but with regular attendance and cooking, the tenant is harassed by incidental expenses for extras which she can keep no check on. The solitude of lodgings, too, rests heavily on many, who scarcely know how to bear the lonely evenings and want of companionship. The working-lady does not live much in boarding-houses. Six dollars and a quarter is about the lowest sum charged, and there are many drawbacks in the regular hours for meals, the mixed society, and generally bad tone of these places. For some reasons, a young woman coming to London is best off, boarding in a family. She gets more for her money, as little as \$2.50 a week being sometimes accepted. Her companionship may be an object, or she may be asked to perform some small services in addition to what she pays.

There are drawbacks here too. The vulgar, the grasping, or the quarrelsome family is common enough; still, for adaptable people, such homes are often far more tolerable than the isolated life of furnished lodgings. In students' houses, or in lodgings of whatever kind, the wholesome atmosphere of home is missing. The women who consort together are all living the same kind of life. Each can go her own way, and many of the little wholesome exactions and trivial interests of family life are lacking. Many an anxious mother in the country will think more happily of her girls as sharing the daily life of kindly, if homely folk, and as being in the way of receiving a word of friendly counsel or timely care in case of illness or overwork. Many have utilized to a considerable extent the huge blocks of artisans' dwellings which have sprung up in all parts of London. In a few instances a whole block has been reserved for a better class of tenants. Two to four rooms with scullery are to be had for \$2 to \$2.50 a week. The tenant makes them as neat and pretty as her means will allow; and very pretty some of them are. But the trouble of preparing a meal often results in the little cooking-stove being much neglected, and the tenant suffers from want of wholesome food. This is also a very lonely way of living, and should sickness come, is doubly trying, when long, weary hours pass with no one at hand. Where two friends share a "model," this evil is avoided, but the space is confined for two, and the friend who just suits is not always available. Several types of residence have also been specially devised to meet the wants of this class, and one such institution is in fact a large cheap hotel.

One of the great evils of the struggling young woman's life in London, is the living on buns and coffee with its train of indigestion and nervous diseases. Only too frequently, older

women especially, are tempted, when life seems hard, and health and courage fail, to supply the place of good food by stimulants, and by degrees to rely to a fatal extent on their treacherous support. These are not the only evils. In old days, girls were too closely guarded; now we have gone to the opposite extreme, and from seventeen onwards they are thrown, with little or no protection, into the maelstrom of London life, exposed to the excitements and temptations, and to all the hazards of late hours, public conveyances, chance acquaintance. No doubt, many are none the worse. A modest, well-principled woman may go anywhere in this great city, not only without danger, but without seeing or hearing anything to shock her sense of propriety. There are hundreds, bright and self-reliant, to whom adventures are a sealed book; but there are others, headstrong, imprudent, or weak and foolish. Living in the ways I have described, their surroundings tend to foster Bohemianism. So many young women who lead independent lives resent the least control or interference, take a pride in shaking off what they consider the trammels of society, and desire to live with men on equal terms of comradeship. This may be perfectly innocent. There can hardly be too much freedom in one way in a woman's life; but the barriers with which custom has fenced her in are like the rail along the edge of the precipice. The path may be broad, she may never feel inclined to overstep it, but should her head swim for an instant there is no artificial support to assist her in recovering her balance.

As a theoretic system coöperative homes might best meet the difficulties; but it is upon the tact, temper, and judgment of the head of such an institution that success would ultimately depend.

THE PROBLEM OF CRIME IN FRANCE.

MADAME BLAZE DE BURY.

Contemporary Review, London, August.

IS France awakening to the consciousness of her sins, to the recognition of the facts of cause and consequence? Certainly, the prevalence of violent crimes of extraordinary magnitude and recklessness, and, still more, the prevalence of a morbid sympathy with crime, and a tendency to find for the criminal instincts a place of some sort among the legitimate instincts of humanity, are forcing her to open her eyes, and ask where all this is to end. Where did all this begin? We believe that we can trace, in the progress of the national history, the growth of a temper, or the development of a principle, of which the present state of things is the natural outcome.

From the Revolution of '89-'93 onwards we detect in social life a certain delight in the mere defiance of authority, moral, social, or political, and the setting up of the individual impulses as the supreme guide of conduct. From the First Empire onwards, we can discern a similar temper in international relations—a recognition of no duty on the part of France but the furtherance of her own interests and the glorification of her own self-love, a reckless disregard of the claims of others and a total refusal to regulate her conduct to them by the standard which she expects them to adopt in their conduct towards her.

It is in the old errors and misunderstandings of the Restoration period that we find the underlying cause of most of the mischiefs of the present day. The anarchism of 1892 dates back to the fierce injustice of the clerical reaction of 1825-1830; and the desperation which actuates such criminals as Ravachol and his compeers finds its first seed sown in the subsoil of the "*Chambre introuvable*," and fed by the insensate impulses of alarm of "*la terreur blanche*."

But we must also trace the development of the same temper along the channel of literature and art.

During the same Restoration period we find the spirit of license beginning to vent itself in literature. Passion alone is

interesting; it excuses every sin and every crime. Resistance to authority is, in theory, a sovereign principle; in act, it is heroism.

It cannot be denied that a strong impetus was given both to thought and art-production by the first outbreak of the July revolution of 1830. It furnished a new growth in every field. "Progress" was the term used to describe the new movement; but the spirit was the spirit, not of progress, but of revolt. Wrong was no longer to be denounced as wrong; still less was it to be punished. The profession of virtue, the homage of duty, could only be regarded as a mockery and a mask. Evil thinking and evil doing became a privilege.

The prime teacher of the period from 1800 to 1840 was Chateaubriand. He was the author of "*René*"; and in "*René*" were deposited the germs of that perversity which has pervaded French fiction down to the present day. We use the word "perversity" advisedly; for in Chateaubriand's earliest work there is, properly speaking, no *vice* resultant from or coexistent with passion, nor any overheated expression of speech. The impurity of "*René*" was implied; but it altered the whole conception of criminal possibilities, and traced out hitherto unavowed currents of sinful thought, beautifying them by the manner of their presentation.

Here, then, began that long series of "bad examples" set forth by French fiction, the influence of which was destined to expand till, by the strange progression of evil thought and evil deed, it culminated in active crime. From 1825 to 1870, it is not too much to say that the art and literature of France were the slaves of licentiousness. To no one principle of right did they render service; to no one principle of wrong did they offer antagonism. Idealism was mocked at. The real type of the age is "Robert Macaire."

The genealogy of crime in France is thus traced along the intersecting lines of political circumstances and literary influences; from the vainglorious cult of brutal conquest which was the legacy of the First Empire, down to the mental and moral anæmia of the present age; but we must also take into account the education in dishonesty afforded by the Second Empire. The Empire of Napoleon III. was a very school of fraud; and with it begins the reign of all those weaker vices which were to cast an entire nation, exhausted and emasculated, at the spoiler's feet. The root of all weakness is falsehood. Falsehood reigned supreme—in art, in morals, in religion, in politics, in war, in everything.

Upon the tainted and unwholesome air of society, the German War broke like a thunderbolt. Everything went down before it. The illusions of the past were gone; and there was no hope remaining for the future. The new generation opened its eyes on ruins—the ruins of honour and honesty, truth and faith.

Here, amidst this universal death, lay the germs of a new life. There is now, in France, a new school of thought and life, which is the embodiment of a great psychic awakening. Among the other men laboring in the great cause, one of the purest, the most vigorous, the most ideal of all the idealists is Paul Desjardins. "Desjardinisme" is pitiful to the erring, yet it preaches effort as the very law of being. It tolerates no evil of the will, no consent to wrong. The weak may deserve mercy for a temporary failing, never for a voluntary abandonment of the effort to rise higher. Desjardins fearlessly attacks the negationists of every type, from Darwin, that seer of science, to Renan and Taine, the Goncourts and Zola. The moral teaching of this leader of young men is definite, sharply practical, affirmative, stimulative, energetic.

To the verbal suggestion of base, selfish, and criminal thoughts, leading to base, selfish, and criminal acts, the Idealists oppose the verbal suggestion of an ardent purity, self-forgetfulness, helpfulness, and hope; and surely, if the sinful teachings of the past have borne their fruit in actual sin and crime, we must believe that the nobler doctrine of to-day will

have its harvest also, and that these angel sowers of heavenly seed are preparing the most blessed of all solutions for our bitter problem of crime—are preparing a time in which art and literature, the acts of Government and the arrangements of society, shall no longer provoke and incite to evil, but shall converge towards the encouragement of good.

France is probably on the verge of a return to a better condition. The first signs of a purer atmosphere are to be seen in the spiritualization of thought, especially amongst her youth. A certain consensus in favor of the repression of crime is visible now in the public mind of France—visible even among the least moral of her journalists; but it remains to be seen if these more material methods, or the spread of purer doctrines of morality and faith, are the truest measures of redress.

THE SO-CALLED DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

GENERAL COSSERON DE VILLENOISY.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, July 15.

PESSIMISM takes any form. The most distressing one is that one which despairs about one's own country and its institutions. Of course, we are not perfect; there is much which might profitably be changed, if done with caution. Our enemies are ever ready to exaggerate our defects, and our own native simpletons repeat their mischievous assertions only too readily. One of the saddest things said about us, and too often repeated, is that France is being depopulated. We are told that in the near future the camps will stand empty, the fields lie idle, and the inhabitants disappear. Is there any truth in this? Is France not to be counted among the nations during the next century? As for the future, we do not know it. Let us study the present.

It is true, that since the commencement of the century, the population of France has not ceased to grow. It did diminish during *l'Année terrible*, but the ascending movement began again in 1872 and has not stopped since. All this is proved by statistics. The census of 1886 counted 38,220,000 inhabitants, that of 1891 gave us 38,350,000, in spite of the devastating epidemics. The census thus far does not prove a diminution.

But one may say that the growth is general throughout Europe and that it has been much larger elsewhere than in France. It is true. It is true, that it tends to a decrease in France. It is also true, that the apparent increase arises to a large degree from immigration, which has come to stay. But ought we to complain about it, or ought we to rejoice? That's a point nobody discusses. Note in the first place, that more people come to us, than leave us; a clear proof that our existence must have its charms. Another point to note is our ability to absorb these strangers, for they do not settle in colonies. They mix with the population, and in two or three generations they are as good Frenchmen as those of French origin. Some of them are among our best acquisitions, such as the Macdonalds, the MacMahons, the Cassinis, and the Milne-Edwards; they are in no way out of place alongside of the Davousts, the Lamoricières, the Pasteurs, and the Aragons. To settle the other questions we need figures which the census does not furnish. But let us see:

A nation is made up of four classes of beings. The workers, those that produce the means of subsistence; and children, the next generation; these two classes represent the useful elements of society, its life-force. Then there are the feeble, weakminded, etc., those incapable of supporting themselves and dependent upon charity. Finally the criminals and all those of that class. How is the increase in France's population divided among these four classes? Is there any diminution in any of the four? The exact truth on the subject settles the question of our vitality or our strength to survive.

We are told that Paris contains 60,000 habitual offenders, *souteneurs*, public women, vagabonds, and criminals. How is

it that they talk about depopulation where there is vitality to bear such a burden?

The insurance-companies have made lists of mortality, and they know the status of society according to sex and age. We may take their data. They are very favorable to France; they prove the existence of a better state of affairs in France than elsewhere. Let us see:

The duration of middle life, which has not ceased to advance during the century, is longer than elsewhere. The births are less numerous, it is true, but that does not point to Malthusian theories. Infancy is well protected; infant mortality is much less than in countries where the proportion of births to population is larger than ours; a result of good nursing and a hindrance to too rapid successions of births. Again, as marriages are not very early, the children are born under better conditions and are more apt to resist the diseases of childhood, which everywhere outside of France cause such large mortality. These facts give us an incontestable superiority.

There is another fact which it is well to bring forward, because it stands in direct opposition to Malthusian inclination; it is the increase in the general well-being. We are better off than our parents; especially is this the case in the laboring classes; and we may well congratulate ourselves. In this respect we surpass, beyond comparison, all European countries, perhaps the whole world. Perhaps we owe to this fact the less rapid growth of population.

The diminishing number of the country population would be a disaster if the soil lay idle. But it does not. Since the beginning of the century, and particularly of late years, large tracts have been brought under cultivation, which before were unproductive. New methods and improvements everywhere counterbalance the diminished number of hands. The surplus country population is now found in the cities. All of which does not prove any lessening of our vitality.

Let us cease talking about the depopulation of France. The population does increase, however slowly, and its vitality is great. The productions of the soil multiply and abound. The perfecting of the methods of tillage, etc., allows us to spare some of our country population to the industries, and our industries grow, and so does the general state of well-being. We may well rejoice, for in this lies the proofs of our vitality, and our ability to survive.

REFORM-SCHOOL TRAINING.

JOHN T. MALLALIEU.

Lend-A-Hand, Boston, August.

THE rapid and wonderful development of the material resources of our country in the arts, sciences, and literature has not been more marvelous than the advances along the lines of charitable and reformatory work. Men and women, inspired by a noble, lofty, and Godlike purpose, are sacrificing their time and talents, their money, and even health, for what? That the pathway of fallen humanity may be made bright; that the jail-system may be purified, that the penitentiaries may be better arranged, that the reformatories may be more practical, and better fit boys for usefulness when they emerge again into active life. The amelioration of the condition of the youthful outcasts and criminals in our reformatories has been pushed forward with amazing rapidity. These modern institutions are not places of incarceration. They are houses of strict discipline, physical development, educational advancement, moral culture, and industrial training.

The aim of these institutions, then, is to develop noble manhood and womanhood, and to prepare boys and girls to go out into the world, take their places in society, and make an honest living. As a parent, the institution is expected to take the youth and train him. Where the parent has failed the institution must begin to rebuild. It is not the little child,

laughing and playing in its crib, that is placed under the fostering care of the school, but the neglected youth, the vagrant, the incorrigible, the prostitute, and the criminal. The function of the institution is to provide these with intellectual, moral, and religious training; not merely to mould character, but to remould many phases of it.

While our aim is exalted, the material upon which we have to work is often of a discouragingly inferior quality. The absence of an even and symmetrical development is plainly and painfully observed. Our charges come from the homes of luxurious wealth, where indulgence has been mistaken for kindness; from the great army of juvenile tramps, whose minds have been poisoned by the trash-literature of the cheap novelist, from the haunts of misery where criminal tendencies, following the laws of heredity, have been transmitted from sire to son; from the home of the inebriate, where intoxicating drinks have broken up family ties; from the vile dens of iniquity which infest our social system, and which are sapping the manhood and womanhood of so many of our youths of the present day.

To bring them to realize that although the past may have its dark pages filled with many shortcomings, yet the future may be one of usefulness, is our mission. The methods by which our aims are accomplished can be set forth only in a general way. Where the education has been neglected, instruction is imparted in the ordinary branches—reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic. More should be done in the educational line if it can be done without prejudice to the large majority of inmates. The development of the moral, physical, educational, and industrial training should go hand in hand. The moral training is the cement which unites the character-building into one grand and solid structure. Living examples of its great influence should be embodied in every one employed in an institution. A noble example is the shining star embodied in the reformatory diadem.

The play-grounds and sports are features of the system that must not be overlooked nor underestimated. No one can expect a boy to work merrily and freely, if deprived of all means of physical enjoyment. The hours of play should be as specific as the hours of work, and proper instruments should be provided in each case. A reform-school boy should be required to study faithfully, work diligently, and play enthusiastically.

One of the most important functions of the institution is industrial training. The boys should be thoroughly taught some practical trade.

With the qualifications resulting from these various methods, a boy is prepared to face the world with its exacting dealings and stern requirements. But the interest and watchfulness of the institution should not cease with the boy's departure from its shelter; it should follow him into active life, and counsel and protect him.

Whatever may be the adverse criticisms of those of a pessimistic or fault-finding disposition, the fact is patent that *reform schools* do reform. It is not pretended that every boy who comes out of a penitentiary becomes a worthy and respectable member of society. Some twenty-five per cent. of them return to their evil courses. Seventy-five per cent. are saved by the institution, twenty-five per cent. lost in spite of it. Were the roll called of the graduates of our various reformatory institutions, who have measured up to a creditable standard of citizenship, for the past quarter of a century, there would spring into line one of the grandest arrays of men and women that was ever marshaled. I believe the records of any reformatory will show that not less than seventy-five per cent. of its members develop into useful citizens. Such a record is one that any superintendent may be proud of, and, whether the public gives him credit for it or not, he has the higher reward of knowing that he has done good work in the interest of humanity.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

F. S. CHATARD.

American Ecclesiastical Review, Philadelphia, August.

THERE are few more important questions agitating the American public than what is known as the Temperance question. It is not a thing of yesterday. It is a question which has been agitating English-speaking people for well nigh a century, and whatever may be said of the methods of Father Matthew, the great Apostle of Temperance, there is no doubt that he deserves the gratitude of great numbers, rescued by his efforts from excess in drinking.

There are those who advocate Total Abstinence as a reaction in their own case; there are others who do so, influenced by the noble motive of aiding their brethren. There is something in this latter movement both noble and heroic; but precisely because of this noble and heroic element, it is not likely that those who are actuated by such motives will be numerous. For a perpetuated movement of this kind there must be some powerful evil to avert, a great good to be obtained, and hence Total Abstinence is likely to be advocated only as a remedial measure preventive of a vast amount of evil, moral and social. As it, therefore, more properly has the nature or character of a protest against the abuse of spirituous drinks, it is to be expected that those who have suffered from such abuse will most loudly and feelingly advocate it. But when excitement and feeling come into play, there is danger of excess, showing itself in arguments pushed too far, or lacking in soundness, and in measures which reason cannot always approve. Thus, for example, the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is cried down, and even condemned as sinful; those dealing in them are spoken of as guilty of sin, and measures are introduced to take away individual rights, to prevent a comparatively small number (for drunkards are the exception in any community) from doing harm by excess in drinking—and that with little success, for those addicted to excess always manage to find a "hole in the wall." It seems to us that the best way to help the cause is to preserve it from its erring friends; for what is based on truth is sure to commend itself to the thoughtful, and the prevention of mistakes is the surest guarantee of success.

Total Abstinence we said before is a remedial measure; its purpose is to remedy an abuse. An abuse means or implies a use which is not in itself bad, in other words, which is good, which causes no physical derangement, and in which there is no moral evil. A long time ago, St. Augustin laid down the principle: "Evil is the result of enjoyment of those things which should only be used; *velle utendis frui*." St. Thomas of Aquin, too, lays down the rule: "To do what is lawful to do with pleasure is no sin; but to do the same thing for the pleasure of it only, is a sin." These rules may be said more properly to apply to the gratification of sense. The evil, therefore, which Total Abstinence wars against, intemperance, consists in abuse; it is the enjoyment of drinking for the sake of the pleasure, and the excess of that enjoyment. The use of the same beverage is not sinful, because needed, useful, wholesome, and medicinal.

St. Thomas of Aquin treats this matter of drinking very clearly as is his wont; and, in reply to the question whether the use of wine is in itself wholly unlawful, he answers, "no: just as no food or drink, except accidentally, as, for example, if wine do not agree with one, or he exceed his measure, or act against a vow, or give scandal." As will be seen, the enumeration of the exceptional cases which render the use of wine unlawful, serve only to strengthen the position that the use of wine, in itself, is lawful. With these principles clearly understood, there is no impediment to the establishment of societies which more or less control or exclude the use of wine or liquors, such as, for instance, the Society of the Sacred Thirst, which had its origin in Armagh, and requires its members to say certain prayers in

honor of the thirst of our Lord on the cross, and especially to abstain from the use of wines and spirituous drinks on Friday; other societies which permit wine and beer, but rigidly prohibit alcoholic drinks; and finally the Total Abstinence Society, which has the approbation of the Holy See, and has done such widespread good. These societies are all governed by sound Catholic principles, and do not admit of the fanaticism which condemns as criminal all who do not follow their practices. It is this which recommends the attitude of the Catholics to the approval of the country.

The great source of detriment to the movement favoring Total Abstinence has been this fanaticism, happily now in great part done with. The pledge was given by Father Matthew with so much solemnity, as to lead those taking it to regard those who did not as wanting in their duty, and to consider the breaking of the pledge as a violation of a vow. If those who introduced the practice intended that it should be regarded as a vow, they would have done wrong to administer it. No one has a right to increase the chances of sin. At most the pledge could be considered merely a solemn resolution to abstain, as a matter of good to one's self and to one's neighbor. The use of wine and spirituous liquor not being in itself wrong, no human enactment, such as the pledge, could make it so. To break the pledge is, therefore, to break one's resolution, to act dishonorably, but is not a sin against the law of God. On the other hand, the pledge, rightly understood, is conducive to a life of sobriety, taking a man away from the temptation of boon companions, and bringing him into constant contact with people like himself whose sober, industrious, and regular life is a safeguard and an encouragement to him.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE PROMETHEUS UNBOUND OF SHELLEY.

VIDA D. SCUDDER.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, August.

II.

IF the first act is the torture of Prometheus, the second may be called the Journey of Asia. It is around this figure that action now centres, and the scenes in which the myth is unfolded are poetically the most wonderful in the Prometheus Unbound. The verse shines with spiritual meaning, profound yet elusive. It dazzles us like the sky at sunrise, yet, like the sky at sunrise, purges our eyes to clearer sight. At the beginning of the act, Asia is alone. We find her waiting in an Indian vale, whose luxuriant beauty contrasts with the bleak ravine where Prometheus suffers. Yet Asia, too, is sorrowful, though her sorrow is passive. Separated from the human soul which gives her life, she languidly waits and dreams. She is to be aroused from her passivity, to learn that love's mission is not only to endure, but to act, and through action to save the world. The season is Spring, the moment sunrise, and while Asia apostrophizes it, there enters Panthea, the Spirit of Intuition or Faith, whichever mediates between the soul of man and its ideal.

Panthea has strange dreams to narrate—dreams of mystic import that summon to unknown action. As she speaks the soul of Love grows troubled. In the eyes of Faith she reads a double vision. First is the dream of fulfillment. Prometheus free, joyous, the consummation of her desire. Second comes the dream of progress; and as she beholds it the impulses of her own brooding heart become clear to her.

Asia. As you speak, your words
Fill, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep
With Shapes. Methought among the lawns together
We wandered underneath the young gray dawn,
And multitudes of dense, white, fleecy, clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,

Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind,
And the white dew on the new-bladed grass,
Just piercing the dark earth, hung silently;
And there was more which I remember not,
But on the shadows of the morning clouds,
Athwart the purple mountain-slope was written
FOLLOW, O, FOLLOW! As they vanished by;
And on each herb from which Heaven's dew had fallen,
The like was stamped as with a withering fire.
A Wind arose among the pines; it shook
The clinging music from their boughs and then
Low, sweet, faint sounds, like the farewell of ghosts
Were heard: O FOLLOW, FOLLOW, FOLLOW ME!
And then I said "Panthea look on me;"
But in the depth of those beloved eyes
Still I saw FOLLOW, FOLLOW!

Echo. FOLLOW, FOLLOW.

Panthea. The crags this clear
Spring morning mock our voices,
As they were spirit-tongued.

Nature which has been but the passive reflection of the beauty of love becomes charged with spiritual significance. It stings with hunger for full light; it murmurs a message, half understood, of a task that awaits, a reward to be won. We are here, in the drama of spiritual evolution, at the great point of the awakening of consciousness. Driven by an imperious inward stress, Asia must hence, she knows not whither. Unseen echoes summon her:

In the world unknown
Sleeps a voice unspoken;
By thy step alone
Can its rest be broken;
Child of Ocean!

Asia seizes the hand of Panthea, and together Love and Faith set forth on their long journey—a journey which is to lead them into all depths of human experience, and which, in truth, though they know it not, is to be a pilgrimage of redemption. They reach, at length, a lofty mountain, which is the limit of the progress they can make in their own strength, and they surrender themselves in meekness to spirit-forces, who guide them down to the abode of Demogorgon, the abysses of being.

Asia and Panthea now stand in the presence of an "awful darkness," which is yet "a living spirit." This shapeless, vital darkness, which Shelley describes by negatives charged with imaginative awe, is Demogorgon, the most bewildering, yet one of the most essential personages of the drama. He is Fate, and also a great many other things, but it will suffice for the present to call him the unconscious reason which is the deepest, innate, governing principle of human life. Before this oracular darkness, Asia now stands and questions. She asks a solution of the deepest problems of life, and, in a sense, is answered. In this scene, which is the dramatic centre of the poem, Shelley expounds to us his own thoughts concerning the problems of human destiny. Asia first asks Demogorgon to name the supreme ruler of the world, and this question he half answers, half evades in approved metaphysical fashion.

Asia then gives a long account of the upgrowth of society, of the services rendered to man by Prometheus, and of the relations between Prometheus and Jupiter. At the end she puts the crucial, the central, question—the question which, from the beginning, has lain heavy on the heart of Love—Is the Supreme Ruler of the world evil or good? What is the nature, what the source of evil? The answer of Demogorgon is profoundly significant.

What would it avail to bid thee gaze
On the revolving world? What, to bid speak
Fate, Time, Occasion, Chance, and Change? To these
All things are subject, but eternal Love.

Thus the answer of Reason to the central problem of human

existence does but corroborate the yearning intuition of the heart.

The speculative questions of Asia are answered. There remains the question of fact. She seeks to know the fate of Prometheus, and of herself, and demands the hour of redemption. The answer comes in deeds, not words. She and Demogorgon and Panthea are whirled away in the chariots of the Hours. Then comes the consummation of the drama. Asia is transfigured before us. Her being shines with a strange radiance so intense that Panthea trembles before it, so intense that it hides her from view. A voice, the voice of Prometheus, is heard chanting to her a worshipful lyric, and with Asia's responsive song of almost equal beauty and spiritual significance the act concludes. "In the song of Asia," says William Rosetti, "the soul transported into idealism by melody, muses upon the indefinable possibilities of existence prenatal and preterlethal, the world of spirit before birth and after death."

LITERARY PARIS.

THEODORE CHILD.

Harper's Magazine, New York, August.

I.

AT the beginning of this last decade of the nineteenth century, there has taken place in literary Paris a general abandoning of old idols, and a corresponding exaltation of new leaders and novel cults. It is a period of transition from a now exhausted manifestation of literary art to a fresh form, the fascinating contours of which can, as yet, scarcely be divined.

Our endeavor in the present article will be to draw up a sort of inventory of literary Paris, so far as concerns the shining lights of fiction, criticism, journalism, and the drama, dwelling by preference on new men and new works.

The Naturalistic school is assailed fiercely. Philarète Charles relates in his memoirs, how one afternoon, as he was at work in his newspaper office, a young man with a military air, looking as bold as if he were going to the wars, knocked imperiously at the door, walked in, sat down, and without further preamble said: "Monsieur, I am Hugo." He then went on to announce his plans for the regeneration of French literature. Victor Hugo's visit to Charles is typical.

The history of French literature is that of the perpetual storming of Paris by a handful of young adventurers, whose object is to demolish the existing formulæ of an always incomplete art, and to enthrone themselves victoriously in a new edifice which they propose to build upon the ruins. The cry at present is for golden winged dreams, or, at any rate, for something new. Emile Zola, robust and gloomy genius, romanticist by temperament, sectarian by accident, is respected as a great landscapist, a handler of masses of humanity, a constructive artist who has created visible and palpable beings, living in harmony with their surroundings, but who has, nevertheless, seen little except the coarse surface and envelope of life. The sum and substance of Zola's doctrines is, that he intends to put into his books, more truth and less conventionality than his predecessors. But it is almost needless to remark that he has by no means followed out his theories of scientific observation; he allows his temperament continually to transform and color reality, and what he offers as a picture of reality, is more generally sombre, morbid poetry.

M. Zola has become famous as the great chief and apostle of Naturalism, but the real innovators and creators of the modern French realistic novel are the brothers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, of whom the elder, Edmond, survives. Within the past ten years M. Edmond de Goncourt has acquired the great glory of the master, the prophet, the pontiff. Since the death of Gustav Flaubert, he has been looked upon as the father of the modern novel, the genial ancestor

and "*cher maître*" to whom the debutants dedicate their books, and whom even the most violent critics of the opposition treat with respect.

The Goncourts, from the beginning of their careers, have been "*apporteurs de neuf*," to use a phrase of their own, bringers of novelty to the domain of letters, not novelty of thought but novelty of observation, of sensitiveness, of æsthetic vision and enjoyment. The language of the Goncourts is as novel as their vision; it is strangely refined, and very complex; it is the style of exasperated artists who write for artists, and seek the precise and rare notation of artistic sensations. This aristocratic attitude is characteristic of modern French literature, and the style, with the refined sensations which it expresses, is incomprehensible and inaccessible to the vulgar. The Goncourts themselves are types of those modern literary artists who disdain the great public, declaring it to be unintelligent and brutal.

Meanwhile, we note the immense influence of the Goncourts on contemporary French prose, and the fascination exercised upon the later generations of writers by the luminous pages of those refined artists who, like Flaubert, have been revealers of beauty, dispensers of æsthetic ecstasy, superb educators. In their novels *Charles Demailly*, *Manette Salomon*, *Renée Maupérin*, the Goncourts forwarded the evolution of imaginative literature towards simplicity and truth—an evolution which was determined by Balzac and hastened by Flaubert.

By rejecting elaborate plots in construction, and by freeing style from rhetoric, they relieved the novel of useless complication so far as form is concerned; while as regards the subjects of observation they enlarged the domain of the novel to such a degree that every accessible path was indicated by them to their successors. From Racine and Corneille down to the writers of our own day, the social status of the heroes of French fiction has gradually declined. The Goncourts, although aristocrats by birth, have depicted in their novels men of letters and Bohemians, the life of hospitals, of circuses, of theatres, humble sacrifice and middle-class egoism, and in *Germinie Lacerteux* and *La Fille Elisa* they have opened their artistic pages to the lowest types of modern democracy.

To resume, the present situation is this: A literary movement to which the name of Realist or Naturalist has been given, has, within the past thirty years, achieved complete development. Towards 1885 the triumph of Naturalism and Materialism was incontestable. Then, having reached their apogee, a reaction was inevitable. In 1885 the reaction manifested itself vaguely, and since then it has been growing stronger and stronger, flowing in various currents—mediæval mystic, symbolist, neo-catholic, and others less distinguishable. For a while the reaction centred its forces in the psychological novel, and in the analysis and "intimism" of M. Paul Bourget. Then, again, the Russian novelists seemed to be a source of salvation. The influence of English æsthetic poetry, too, began to make itself felt in the literary *cénacles* of the Latin Quarter and became strangely mingled with the neo-catholicism of M. Melchior de Vogüé, who, after having explained the mechanism of the Slav soul to the readers of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, became suddenly a leader of youth and an inspirer of spiritual renovation. Passing, however, from abstractions let us endeavor now to illustrate the new tendencies by personalities and examples.

In the Collège de France, at a table facing the window, with his fur-cap, his magnifying-glass, his cuneiform inscriptions, and his books and papers spread out before him sits M. Renan, the prophet of scepticism, rotund and episcopal, his hands crossed over his shapeless body, from which the large head emerges, rosy and silvery, the face broad, with big features, a great nose, enormous cheeks heavily modeled in abundant flesh, a delicate, mobile mouth, and great Celtic eyes alternately full of dreams and of smiles.

M. Paul Bourget was the first to study the moral personality

of M. Renan in his relations to the men of recent generations. Noting M. Renan's qualities of exquisite sensitiveness, his Celtic imagination, the poetry of his thought and style, M. Bourget expounded three phases of Renanism which he distinguished as Dilettanteism, Religiosity, and Aristocracy. The ordinary critic finds M. Renan's writing full of inconsistency and even of contradiction, and accuses him of paradox or pyrrhonism, if not of worse crimes. The light irony that runs through his books still further indisposes the critic whose soul is blind to the charms of dilettanteism, and who has not arrived at the degree of refined intellectuality where the mind grasps so many truths that it is unable to select and abide by any one.

The disciples of M. Renan, like M. Jules Lemaitre, for instance, or M. Anatole France, would have us believe that the incapacity for affirmation, the characteristic of dilettanteism, is of firmer essence than the mental operations of the searchers of the profound sense of things, or of those who distinguish implacably between good and evil. In spite of his scepticism, M. Renan has remained distinctly religious and respectful towards the cult whose dogma he has abandoned, and to his sympathy for the religious illusions which have consoled humanity we may, in part, attribute the neo-catholic revival which is beginning to be talked about in literary circles. M. Renan manifests his aristocracy in the discreet elegance of his style, and in his smile, which is a smile at once of disdain and of conscious superiority.

PARISIAN THEATRES.

AXEL HENRIQUES.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, July.

AFTER nine years' absence I revisited Paris this spring, and taking a birds-eye view of the city, I found, that Paris looked herself, excepting the Eifel tower, which by itself is fine, but, which disturbs the *ensemble* impression.

Yes, Paris is quite herself. The same pieces are presented in the *Théâtre Français*, even the same man, who in the eighties hawked programmes, is there, and his cry is the same: *Demandez le programme, la pièce, demandez le Soir, la pièce*, only a little more rusty, and his hairs are more white. The same system of *ouvreuses*, box openers, etc.

It is an old belief, that two certain things cannot be had in Paris: poor coffee and poor comedy. Like all other superstitions, this one rests upon ignorance. Poor coffee is served in the *Café la Régence*, and poor comedy can be seen in many places, even in the better theatres. The naïve traveler who comes to the theatre at the opening hour, will see a couple of small introductory pieces, and playing much in the style of traveling comedians. Why these plays should be there together with the noise, etc., is part of the mystery of the French theatre. Only in the *Théâtre Français* is one sure of good acting in these preliminary pieces, and it is safe to say, that they are written by good men. I have once seen *Tartuffe* as a *pièce de rideau*, followed by "The Castle in Poitou."

Aside from the *Théâtre Français*, good playing is always to be seen in *Palais Royal*. It is a delightful place to be in, except in case of a fire. There is only one staircase for exit, and a narrow one, too. They know how to play here, and the audience knows how to appreciate it. It is remarkable how these Parisians catch a slight *improvisation* or a new intonation of a well-known sentence! An actor will know at once whether the audience have seen it or not, in spite of the *claque*; but in no theatre is the public as quickly appreciative as in the *Palais Royal*. The audience there and the actors are like two augurs, who only need to look upon one another to see the ridiculous in the world—outside of the walls of the *Palais Royal*. It is a peculiar language which they speak here, only understood by the special audience; it is like that privately

known to many families, where a member only needs to allude to some incident or other in order to call up a whole train of humorous ideas, and start everybody laughing. In no theatre do the actors play with the audience as here. Not that they exaggerate or play upon the bad instinct of the auditors, or cater to the tastes of the galleries; no, the *Palais Royal* actor treats the auditor as an old friend he meets on the street whom he buttonholes and tells his latest story to or takes into his confidence.

In the foyer of the *Palais Royal* there is a magnificent frieze of happy actors, all having played or still playing on that stage.

There is *Raimond*, the lover, that is, the unhappy lover. At last he has attained that which he so earnestly longed for; she is to visit him in his room. Everything is luxuriantly arranged; the table is set and costly wines abound—nothing is wanting. But what does he get? A scolding, a curtain-lecture, as long as a bad year; and from whom? From his beloved, who, by the way, does not become his beloved, but goes off with another. How comical he is, the poor devil, the forlorn lover. He suffers the bridegroom's tortures; you can see it upon the contortions of his mouth, and hear it in the voice of his throat; his fingers reveal it; he moves them as if in fever, as if they were dusty, and he could not find a rag to clean them in. Certainly, he is no *amor triumphans*. The French actors do not wear masks, they play with their own faces, but *Raimond's* face is a mask, behind which hides the witty and bright face of the actor, who, as *augur No. 2*, laughs with the audience at the poor unhappy lover.

There is the old *Saint-Germain*, gray-haired and now permanently hoarse from service. He is infinitely comical when he plays the dude who must flee over the balcony in his night-shirt; he is no less irresistible when he enters the lover's room, at the moment when the housekeeper perfumes it, and he sniffs his nose and asks: "What is it, is there a cat here?" The *réplique* is so comical and so full of meaning with the intonation of *Saint-Germain*.

There is the charming *Berte Cerny*, who played the "hunter's wife." In lovely *naïveté* she tells about the strange addresses she received from men, when she fled through the streets at night. She is enchanting in her curtain-lectures to the miserable lover. Strangely enough, the Parisians do not value her as they ought to; they consider her a fine actress—and no more. But they idolize *Mme. Refane*. I was never lost in the illusion of her play; she is too self-conscious and too *massif* in "*Brevet supérieur*." She is imposing as *Germie Lacerteux*.

There is *Lassouche*, whose face, like that of a cobbler's apprentice, becomes no less comical with age. There is also *Baron*, of whom one cannot think except to smile. Then there is *Mathilde*, the most superb French actress of the comical. You cannot say that she plays comedy, she throws her personality so completely into her acting that the actress disappears. *Boisselot* is now an actor of farces of first rank. As the deaf judge in "*Family Pont-Biquet*," he is irresistible. The small and insignificant person presides over the court, without suspecting anything of what is said, for he is deaf. Then comes the message from his wife, asking when he will take dinner, and his answer: "Not to-day; no, not at all. I will see if I can find time next week." The audience fairly yells at that.

Last, but not least, comes *Dupuis*, the variety-actor. No one can deliver his *répliques* as he does; it is like serving pearls on a gold plate and always adding just a little—too much.

The *Théâtre Français* played four to five evenings a week *Jean Richepin's Par le glaive*, not a master-work, but still worth seeing. When one enters this theatre, he feels instantly that he is in the MOST HOLY of art. Those who have often been there, and who are able to follow a French piece on the stage, feel their hearts beat violently when they approach its doors.

BACON vs. SHAKESPEARE.

EDWIN REED.

Arena, Boston, August.

PART III.

FRANCIS BACON (CONTINUED).

BACON'S love of flowers perfumed his whole life. It was to him, as he said, "the purest of human pleasures." Of the thirty-five species of garden plants mentioned in the Plays, he enumerates thirty-two in his prose works. In both authors, taste and knowledge go hand in hand. Bacon gives a classification of plants according to their periods of blooming, saying:

I do hold it, in the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all months in the year, in which severally things of beauty may be then in season.

Shakespeare introduces a beautiful shepherdess distributing flowers among her friends; to the young, the flowers of spring; to the middle-aged, those of summer; while the flowers that bloom on the edge of winter are given to the old. What is most remarkable, however, is that the groupings in both are substantially the same. One commentator has even proved the correctness of a disputed reading in the play ("Winter's Tale") by reference to the corresponding passage in the essay. The essay was first printed in 1625, nine years after Shakespeare's death.

8. In 1867, there was discovered in a private library in London a box of old papers, among which were some manuscripts of Francis Bacon, bound together in the form of a volume. In the table of contents on the title-page, among the names of other compositions known to be Bacon's, appear those of two of the Shakespeare plays, Richard II. and Richard III., though the plays themselves have been abstracted from the book. Judge Holmes adds the following information regarding this discovery:

"The blank space at the side, and between the titles, is scribbled all over with various words, letters, phrases, and scraps of verse in English and Latin, as if the copyist were merely trying his pen, and writing down whatever first came into his head. Among these scribbles, beside the name of Francis Bacon several times, the name of William Shakespeare is written eight or nine times over."

The only place in the world where we can be sure that the manuscripts of two of Shakespeare's plays once existed is Bacon's portfolio. —*R. M. Theobald.*

9. At the death of Queen Elizabeth, John Davis, the poet and courtier, went to Scotland to meet James I. To him, while on the journey, Bacon addressed a letter, asking kind intercession in his behalf with the King, and expressing the hope, in closing, that he (Davis) would be "good to the concealed poets."

10. Stratford, the home of Shakespeare, is not referred to in any of the plays, nor the beautiful river Avon, on which it is situated; but St. Albans, the residence of Bacon, is mentioned twenty-three times. Tender memories of York Place, where Bacon was born, and of the County of Kent, the home of his father's ancestry, are conspicuous in more than one of the historical plays.

11. Bacon was remarkably painstaking in preparing his works for the press. He rewrote the *Novum Organum* twelve times, and the essays thirty times, before he deemed them fit for publication. No wonder the editors of the plays remarked upon the beauty and neatness of the copy.

12. With the exception of a brief but brilliant career in Parliament, and an occasional service as attorney for the Crown, Bacon seems to have been unemployed from 1579, when he returned from France at the age of eighteen, to 1597, when he published his first volume of essays. Here were nearly twenty of the best years of his life apparently run to waste. The volume of essays was a small 12mo, containing but ten out

of the fifty-eight sparkling gems published in subsequent editions. His philosophical works, excepting a slight sketch in 1585, did not begin to appear until several years later. From 1597 to 1607, when he was appointed Solicitor-General, he was again apparently substantially unemployed,—a period of ten years, contemporaneous with the appearance of the great tragedies of "Hamlet" (rewritten), "Julius Cæsar," "King Lear," and "Macbeth." In the meanwhile, he was hard pressed for money, and, failing in an effort to get relief by marriage with a wealthy widow, he was actually thrown into prison for debt.*

That he was idle all this time, under great pecuniary pressure, his mind teeming with the richest fancy, is impossible. Such a hypothesis is utterly inconsistent with those fixed, almost phenomenal, habits of industry with which he afterwards achieved magnificent results. It may be added, that, with Bacon's appointment to high office, the production of the Shakespeare plays, for several years at least, suddenly terminated.

13. Ben Jonson was Bacon's private secretary and presumably knew the secrets, if there were any, of his employer's literary undertakings. This furnishes the key to the exquisite satire of the inscription, composed by him and printed opposite Shakespeare's portrait in the folio of 1623, of which the following, referring to the engraver's art, is an extract:

O, could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brasse as he hath hit
His face, the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brasse.

In another stanza of the inscription we read this admonition:

Look,
Not on his picture, but his book.

In these lines he paraphrases a Latin inscription found under Bacon's own portrait, converting it into one of the brightest flashes of this symposium of wit. Further, he speaks of the plays as superior to

All that insolent Greece or haughty Rome sent forth;
while, in a subsequent book of his own, he uses exactly the same language in describing Bacon's genius:

He performed that in our tongue which may be compared or preferred either to insolent Greece or haughty Rome.

Ben Jonson and Sir Toby Matthew made lists of the great wits of their time and of the preceding century; both placed Bacon at the head; neither mentioned Shakespeare. Edmund Howes published a similar list, placing Bacon eighth and Shakespeare thirteenth among the poets.

14. Except the isolated play "King John," the series depicting English history extends from the deposition of Richard II. to the birth of Elizabeth. In this long chain there is but one break: the important period of Henry VII., when the foundations of social order, as we now have it, were firmly laid. The omission, on any but the Baconian theory of authorship, is inexplicable. The truth is, Bacon wrote a history of the missing reign in prose, which exactly fills the gap.

15. "Troilus and Cressida" was first published, without reservation, in 1609. A writer in the preface claims special credit for the work on the ground that it had not been produced on the public stage. Three inferences seem justifiable: the author was indifferent to pecuniary reward; was not a member of the theatrical profession; was of high social rank.

16. The plays, as they came out, were first published anonymously. Several of them had been public property for years before the name of Shakespeare appeared on a title-page. Other plays, not belonging to the Shakespearean canon, and

* On one such occasion, the creditor was a Jewish money-lender, and the debt was paid by Anthony, brother of Francis. About that time appeared "The Merchant of Venice," in which a money-lending Jew is pilloried for all time, and the friend of the debtor is named Antonio.

mostly of very inferior merit, were also given to the world as Shakespeare's. It was enough for the impecunious authors of these plays that Shakespeare, manager and part proprietor of two theatres, and amassing a large fortune thereby, was apparently willing to adopt every child of the drama laid on his doorstep. It is evident that Shakespeare was a favorite *nom de plume* with the dramatic wits of his time.

17. The first complete edition of the plays was the famous folio, from the author's manuscripts, of 1623. Of these 36 plays, 18 had been previously printed; 12, not previously printed, had been produced on the stage; while six were entirely new. Many had been rewritten, and in some cases greatly enlarged subsequently to their first appearance. Who did this work, and who wrote the new plays? Shakespeare died in 1616, and for six years before his death had lived in Stratford, without facilities for such a task. Bacon retired to private life in 1621, at the age of sixty, in the plenitude of his powers, and under circumstances that would naturally cause him to roll this apple of discord, refined to purest gold, down the ages.

18. The catastrophe that overwhelmed Bacon in 1621 was one of the saddest in the annals of our race. No wonder Timon hurls invectives at his false friends, and Cardinal Wolsey utters his grand, but pathetic, lament over fallen greatness. Such storms of feeling, sweeping over a human soul, must have gathered their force from a mighty personal experience.

19. Among the great of the Elizabethan age, no one, except Jonson, seems to have taken notice either of Shakespeare or of the sublime creations which bear his name. Bacon's silence, itself very significant, and Jonson's doubtful panegyrics, are explained; but what shall we say of Raleigh, Drake, Herbert, Pym, and the rest? Imagine the inhabitants of Lilliput paying no attention to Gulliver!

Conceding that Bacon was the author of the Shakespeare plays, we shall find it difficult to exaggerate, in a literary point of view, the importance of the discovery. To our own countrywoman, Delia Bacon, belongs the everlasting honor, and also, alas! in the long line of the world's benefactors, the crown of martyrdom.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

COLORS EXHIBITED BY THE PLANET MARS.

WILLIAM H. PICKERING.

Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, Minn., August.

IN a previous paper, I have already called attention to the effect of our own atmosphere in misleading our judgment as to the true colors exhibited by the heavenly bodies. A good illustration of this effect may be obtained from a mountain summit on a slightly cloudy day. The distant greens of the landscape are at once changed to grays by the passing over them of a cloud shadow, or by the intervention of a very thin mist between them and the eye.

The sudden changes of color exhibited by some of the smaller areas upon the planet Mars are sometimes almost startling. A recent view was obtained shortly before sunrise when the snowy region about the south pole appeared of a most brilliant green, quite equalling in color the rather narrow green band situated just to the north of it. Later, as the sun came up, the color of the snow changed to bright yellow, the rest of the disc changing in the meantime to orange. Later, the seeing improved, several of the canals became visible, and the snow became as colorless as that upon our surrounding mountains. The two former effects were probably due to bad seeing, the fluctuations of our own atmosphere superposing the colors of the surrounding region upon the snow. We have laid it down as a rule, never to rely greatly upon our color observations, unless the snowcaps of the planet appear perfectly colorless, and the canal system is well defined. For these delicate observations it will, therefore, be seen that we

require, not only a telescope of the very first quality, but also the best obtainable atmospheric conditions.

But, eliminating all probable sources of error, the surface of the planet seems to undergo actual and important changes in color. When the Syrtis Major is central, before the autumnal equinox of the northern hemisphere, the region to the east is seen to be more distinctly greenish than that to the west. As the season wears on, the difference in color becomes less marked, and the greenish hue is confined more closely to the region immediately bordering the Syrtis on the east. In most of my drawings made in 1890, the two arms of the Syrtis are shown of equal breadth. This appears to be the case also in Green's map, published in Chambers's Astronomy, although this point is not well shown by him. At present there is no doubt but that the eastern arm is much the wider of the two, perhaps twice as wide. Early in 1890 the entire region enclosed between the arms of the Syrtis Major, as far as the snow-cap, was of a brilliant green color. On June 27th, however, or eleven days before the vernal equinox of the southern hemisphere, a yellow spot appeared at the extreme northern point of the triangular area. As the season advanced, the yellow spot increased in area till it covered the whole region as far south as could be seen. This year, when first observed, this area was entirely green, but on May 9th, or seventeen days before the vernal equinox, the yellow, or perhaps reddish, spot appeared in the same place, and it will be interesting to determine if, as the season advances, this color again progresses towards the pole. Changes to the east of the Syrtis Major have also been noticed by Schiaparelli. These he ascribes to extensive floods. On June 8, 1890, thirty days before the autumnal equinox in the northern hemisphere, there was a large greenish area visible in longitude 180°, latitude 30° north. By July 16th, or eight days after the equinox, this spot could not be found, the whole region appeared of a yellow tint. In longitude 10°, latitude 40° north, is a large crescent-shaped area. In June and July, 1890, it was clearly seen, and appeared quite as dark as the great Southern ocean. This was noted on a number of occasions. It was, however, painted green, and the ocean to the south of it blue, the difference in color on one evening being very clear. On March 22d of the present year the crescent was well shown, but was markedly fainter than the ocean, which was again suspected of being blue, but the color could not be satisfactorily confirmed.

While these indications of change of color upon the planet are too few and isolated at present to enable us to form a satisfactory explanation of their courses, they still hold out a promise that should these observations be carefully repeated at future oppositions, under suitable conditions, we may in time be able to deduce the laws affecting them, and, perhaps, even predict their changes in advance. Too much stress, however, cannot be laid on the danger of optical illusion in the matter.

ANIMAL LANGUAGE.

GEORGE LÜTKEN.

Illustreret Familie-Journal, Copenhagen, July.

IT used to be told in the fairy tales that the hero could hear the grass grow and speak with the animals. In reality it is not likely that we ever shall develop the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the grass grow, but it is quite likely that we shall be able to converse with the beasts of the field. But, do the beasts have a language? He would be bold, indeed, who would deny it point blank. We observe all around us too many indications of conscious communication between them, to have a right to say "no" absolutely. To be sure, some animals are silent, totally, it seems. But may they not convey their "thoughts" in some way, for instance, as the deaf-mutes do? Or may they not use a secret language, one like that of lovers, employing gestures and looks?

When we speak of language in this connection, it must

be understood, that we do not mean articulate speech. We take the word in its broadest sense as an expression for the means of mental communication existing between one creature and another. A sound or gesture made by an animal under any mental or emotional impression, and calling out a similar one in another animal, is an element of language. When the rabbit (*lepus cuniculus*) quickly beats the ground, its fellow-rabbits know that there is danger somewhere, and they take action accordingly. That is rabbit language. When the hunter imitates the rabbit and thus conveys the same ideas, he is "speaking" the rabbit language for the time being. Many animals use signs, which, of course, are understood through the eyes. The ants converse by touching antennæ and feet; many insects rub the elytra. This is animal language in its simplest form. It expresses but few ideas. But there are animals which are capable of modulating their "voices." Even the common rabbits, which seem to be mute, are constantly making sounds, which a little observation will soon discover to be ever changing in volume, modulation, etc. Much of this method of communication changes when the animal is brought into civilization from the wild state. The wild-dog, for instance, barks very little while in freedom. How the household dog barks and is able to express himself is well-known. It has been observed that if the tamed dog is taken back to the wild state, he loses his voice.

These "sounding voices" are produced in the animal throat in a way similar to human language, but are not "voices" proper, nor "languages" proper, and yet they are full of psychological expression and reveal the animal's psychic states. If we tickle a chimpanzee in the armpit, the touch produces a grin on the face similar to that of a man under like circumstances; he also emits laughter-like sounds. The same is the case with the orang-outang. The gorilla knits the brow when angry, just like men. We often observe in apes a complete change in the facial muscles, when something is going to happen, be it agreeable or disagreeable. It is so also with the child. In the apes there is evidently the same connection between the facial muscles and vocal muscles as in man.

If animals are able to express every idea they have, why not allow them a language? To be sure, a very undeveloped language, yet relatively no farther from civilization than that of Pesherkh, which in European ears sounds like animal screams and yells. Bechstein has noted that the chaffinch expresses a joyous emotion by a single sharp "Fink," and anger by "Fink—Fink—Fink!" sorrow and sympathy by "Trif—Trif." Houzeau has found that the common hen has at least ten distinct sounds, well understood by the other chickens. Renger observed that the long-tailed *Cebus* of South America expressed astonishment by a sound between whistling and screeching, impatience by repeating "hu! hu!" and that he had a peculiar scream for pain or fear. Darwin thought he observed ten distinct sounds in the same ape, all of which called forth corresponding states of mind in other apes. Brehm says the same. However, why quote the learned? We have all, in everyday life, observed something similar. Dr. Garner's experiments in the Simian language are also known. One must, however, guard against the belief that monkeys possess an articulated language. About some savages it can hardly be said that they possess an articulate language. The Bushmen speak in a sort of articulated "voicing," and must add gesture to make themselves understood. On the other hand, the raven, the thrush, the mocking-bird, the starling, etc., express themselves in well-articulated sounds. The parrots articulate in a surprising manner, though they do not understand the meaning of their own words. This shows that other living beings beside man possess the necessary organs for articulated sounds. The apes of Dr. Garner seem to possess articulation, according to his reports, but their vocabulary is extremely limited. As regards this point, however, it can be

said that, even among civilized people, very limited vocabularies are found. A French peasant, whose sphere of thought is not very wide, gets along with 600 words, while a philosopher will use twenty times as many. The Old Testament uses only 5,642 words, Shakespeare 15,000, and Voltaire 20,000. In view of this, why should an ape not be satisfied with 20?

Garner's experiments must needs be verified by many anatomical and physiological examinations; for Broca has, as it seems, proved absolutely that articulated language depends upon certain convolutions of the brain, particularly on the left side of the head. Do the speaking monkeys possess those convolutions? Broca has admitted the possible rudiments of such convolutions in certain apes; but later researches have not proved their existence in lower apes. Whatever may be the outcome of Garner's reported trip to the land of the Gorillas, science must remain indebted to him for his discoveries, and the opening up of new fields on the subject of animal language.

EIGHT-LEGGED FRIENDS.

GRANT ALLEN.

Longman's Magazine, London, August.

A SINGULAR opportunity was afforded me last summer for making myself thoroughly at home with the habits and manners of the common English geometrical spider. By the pure chance of circumstance, two ladies of that intelligent and interesting species were kind enough to select for their temporary residence a large pane of glass just outside my drawing-room window. Now it so happened that this particular pane was constructed not to open, being, in fact, part of a big bow-window, the alternate sashes of which were alone intended for ventilation. Hence it came to pass that by diligent care I was enabled to preserve my two eight-legged acquaintances from the devouring broom of the British housemaid, and to keep them constantly under observation at all times and seasons during a whole summer.

They were curious and uninviting pets, I'm bound to admit, those great juicy-looking creatures. Nobody would say that any form of spider is precisely what our Italian friends prettily describe in their liquid way as *simpatico*. At times, indeed, the conduct of Lucy and Eliza—those were the names we had given them—was so peculiarly horrible and blood-curdling in its atrocity that even I, their best friend, who had so often interceded for their lives and saved them from the devastating duster of the aggressive housemaid—even I myself, I say, more than once debated in my own mind whether I was justified in letting them go on any longer in their career of crime unchecked, or whether I ought not rather to rush out at once, avenging rag in hand, and sweep them at one fell swoop from the surface of a world they disgraced with their unbridled wickedness. Eliza, in particular, I'm constrained to allow, was a perfect monster of vice—a sort of undeveloped arachnid Borgia, quick to slay and relentless in pursuit; a mass of eight-legged sins, stained with the gore of ten thousand struggling victims, and absolutely without a single redeeming point in her hateful character.

The lines were in both cases stretched between a white rose bush that climbed up one side of the window, and a purple clematis that occupied and draped the opposite mullion. But Lucy and Eliza didn't live in the webs—those were only their snares or traps for prey; each of them had in addition a private home or apartment of her own under shelter of a rose-leaf at some distance from the treacherous geometrical structure. The house itself consisted merely of a silken cell, built out from the rose-leaf, and connected with the snare by a single stout cord of very solid construction. On this cord the spider kept one foot—I had almost said one hand—constantly fixed. She poised it lightly by her claws, and whenever an insect got entangled in the web, a subtle electric message, so to speak, seemed to run along the line to the ever-watchful carnivore.

In one short second Lucy or Eliza, as the case might be, had darted out upon her quarry, and was tackling it might and main, according to the particular way its size and strength rendered then and there advisable.

The cross-pieces, we observed from the very beginning, were invariably covered by little sparkling drops of something wet and beadlike; which at first in our ignorance we took for dew. But we soon found out that these pearly drops on the web were not dew at all, but a sticky substance, akin of that of the web, secreted by the animals themselves from their own bodies. We also quickly discovered that the viscid liquid in question was of the utmost importance to the spiders in securing their prey, and that unfortunate insects were not merely entangled but likewise gummed down or glued by it, like birds in bird-lime or flies in treacle. So necessary is the sticky stuff, indeed, to the success of the trap, that Lucy and Eliza used to renew the entire set of cross-pieces in the web every morning, and thus insure from day to day a perfectly fresh supply of viscid liquid; but, so far as I could see, they only renewed the rays and the foundation threads under stress of necessity, when the snare had been so greatly injured by large insects struggling in it, or by the wind or the gardener, as to render repairs absolutely unavoidable.

I was convinced after many observations that it is by touch alone the spider recognizes the presence of prey in its web, and that it hardly derives any indications worth speaking of from its numerous little eyes, at least as regards the arrival of booty.

Supposing the booty in hand was a tiny fly, then Lucy or Eliza would jump upon it at once with that strange access of apparently personal animosity which seems in some mysterious way a characteristic of all hunting carnivorous animals. She would then carelessly wind a thread or two about it, in a perfunctory way, bury her jaws in its body, and in less than half a minute suck out its juices to the last drop, leaving the empty shell unhurt, like a dry skeleton or the slough of a dragon-fly larva. But when wasps or other large and dangerous insects got entangled in the webs, the hunters proceeded with far greater caution. Lucy, indeed, who was a decided coward, would stand and look anxiously at the doubtful intruder for several seconds, feeling the web with her claws, and running up and down in the most undecided manner, as if in doubt whether or not to tackle the uncertain intruder. But Eliza, whose spirits always rose like Nelson's before the face of danger, and whose motto seemed to be, "*De l'audace, de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace,*" would rush at the huge foe in a perfect transport of wild fury, and go to work at once to inclose him in her toils of triple silken cables. In less than half a minute the astonished wasp, accustomed rather to act on the offensive than the defensive, found himself helplessly inclosed in a perfect coil of tangled silk, which confined him from head to sting without the possibility of movement in any direction. The whole time this had been going on, the victim, struggling and writhing, had been pushing out its sting and doing the very best it knew to deal the wily Eliza a poisoned death-blow. Sometimes, after the wasp was secured, Eliza even took the trouble to saw off the wings so as to prevent further struggling and consequent damage to the precious web.

One insect there was, however, before which even Eliza herself, hardened wretch as she seemed, used to cower and shiver; and that was the great black bumble-bee, the largest and most powerful of the British bee-kind. When one of these dangerous monsters, a burly, buzzing bourgeois, got entangled in her web, Eliza, shaking in her shoes, would retire in high dudgeon to her inmost bower, and there would sit and sulk, in visible bad temper, till the clumsy big thing, after many futile efforts, had torn its way by main force out of the coils that surrounded it. Humming-bird hawk-moths, on the other hand, though so big and quick, she would kill immediately.

In the end, Eliza laid a large number of eggs in a silken cocoon, in shape of a balloon, and secreted, like the web, by her

invaluable spinnarets. Indeed, the real reason—I won't say excuse—for the rapacity and Gargantuan appetite of the spider lies, no doubt, in the immense amount of material she has to supply for her daily renewed webs, her home, and her cocoon, all which have actually to be spun out of the assimilated food-stuffs in her own body; to say nothing of the additional necessity imposed upon her by nature for laying a trifle of six or seven hundred eggs in a single summer. And, to tell the truth, Lucy and Eliza seemed to us to be always eating. No matter at what hour one looked in upon them, they were pretty constantly engaged in devouring some inoffensive fly, or weaving hateful labyrinths of hasty cord round some fiercely struggling wasp or some unhappy beetle.

RELIGIOUS

MISSION WORK AND BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

Allgem. Evangel. Luth. Kirchenzeitung, Leipzig, No. 25.

WHEN the great Pentecostal miracle took place, the New Testament tells us that the Jews assembled in Jerusalem heard the Gospel proclaimed in fifteen languages and dialects. This was a significant prophecy of the future of the Church and of the mission-cause. At the time when the Apostles began their work of evangelizing the world, the Bible was extant in only two languages. There existed but a single translation of the Old Testament. Down to the Reformation translations were made into 23 languages, of which 13 soon became extinct. This was an average of one version for every 66 years. From the Reformation era to the year 1804, the Scriptures were done into 34 other languages, or one new version for every 30 years. In this connection it should be remembered that the invention of printing in 1440 had a marked influence in spreading the Sacred Records. The oldest and greatest among the German Bible Societies, namely the Canstein Society, has published about two millions of the Sacred Scriptures.

A new era for Bible translations begins with the year 1804. Down to that year the number of translations were only 57, of which only 19 had been printed. From 1804 to 1890 no fewer than 342 new translations had been made, without including 13 into dead languages. Of this number 297 are in extra-European tongues; with rare exceptions they are all the work of the missionaries. This makes an average of about four new versions each year. In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the British and Foreign Bible Society alone has undertaken the translation of the Scriptures into fifty new tongues. The recent annual report states that in the last year alone nine new ventures of this kind have been begun. Such facts speak volumes for the enterprise of Christian love and mission zeal.

A bird's-eye view of the geographical distribution of these translations is highly instructive. Three hundred and six of these Christianized languages are spoken in extra-European lands. In Northern and Northeastern Africa we find the Bible in Semitic and Hamitic speech. The Ethiopic version dates from the year 1701. The translation in the Arabic-Magribi dialect is also very old. The Coptic was made in 1716. On the West coast of Africa, down to the mouth of the Niger, we have the negroes of Senegambia, Liberia, on the Gold Coast and the Slave Coast, worshipping their Lord in twenty different tongues. From there by the Cameroons, Capetown, the British and German East Africa, where the different Bantu tribes dwell, the Scriptures are found in no fewer than 30 languages. Of special importance in this connection is the recent entire revision of the Malagasy version, completed in 1888, the completion of the translation into the language of the Xosa Caffirs, by the Berlin Superintendent, Dr. Krapf, and the Suahili translation, completed by Bishop Steer. In all, there are 75 translations into African languages.

In the islands of Asia, Formosa, the Philippines, Ceylon, and

others, the Bible is found in 25 complete or partial renderings.

In Hither India, 43 languages have been Christianized by the translations made by the Christian missionaries. Here more and richer work has been done than elsewhere. In several of these languages there are versions in four and five dialects. The Scriptures have found their way also into the passes of the snow-covered Himalayas, into the countries west of these, and they have been modernized in Palestine, the land of their origin. In Middle and Northern Asia, in the distant parts of the Caucasus and Ural Mountains, in Siberia, even to the Arctic Sea, 28 Bible translations are to be met with. The greater half of the millions in the Chinese Empire have access to the Word of God in 13 dialects. Many of these translations are monuments of learning and patient toil. Several of them stand in need of a further revision. A committee for this purpose has been appointed, of which the German missionary, Dr. Fabri, is the chairman. In 1888 the great Japanese version was completed. On this monumental work, 46 missionaries under the leadership of Dr. Hepburn, were engaged for 16 years.

In all, the Scriptures are now extant in 146 Asiatic tongues. In Polyglot Oceanica, too, the Gospel messengers have been tirelessly at work. In some cases translations have been made for peoples who number only from one thousand to two thousand souls. Here, as is the case in Africa, many languages have received their alphabet and beginning of literature only through this activity of the missionaries. The number of versions in Oceanica is 42. In America Hans Egede began his translation into the Eskimo tongue as early as 1725, while Elliot had done his work for the Indians a century earlier, and has found a number of successors. Even the Indians of the Fire Lands, who had all along been regarded as incapable of all culture have learned to read of the mighty works of God in their native tongue. In all there are 43 American translations of the Scriptures.

In this way the four continents show up 306 languages and dialects with Bible translations, and this list does not include a number in dead languages, nor 9 which were undertaken in 1891. Of these tongues, from 110 to 120 were without letters and literature until Christian missionaries came with the Scriptures. Adding to this 55 European languages and 25 dialects with their Bibles, there is now a total of 386 languages, or, more particularly, of 324 languages and 62 dialects, which possess the Sacred Word. Of these, however, only 88 have translations of the entire Bible. These versions are printed in 36 kinds of letter alphabets; one picture alphabet, namely the Chinese, and several syllabic alphabets, notably the Chinese and Indian.

Counting that the 1,440,000,000 people on the globe speak some 3,000 languages, it would appear that as yet only about one-eighth of the world had access to the Gospel. But, as Dr. Cust, Honorary Governor of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has said, there are languages and languages. There are some isolated tongues spoken only by a few hundreds or thousands. On the other hand, the Mandarin Chinese is the means of communication for 200,000,000 souls; the English for 120,000,000; the Hindustani for 82,000,000; the Russian for 75,000,000; the German for 54,000,000; the Arabic for 50,000,000. Other widely spread tongues are the French, Spanish, Bengalian, Suahili, and others. The Bible has been translated into 187 of these leading languages, which are spoken by about 600,000,000 people. Adding to these figures those of the minor tongues, it is a fair estimate that the Bible is now accessible to fully 1,000,000,000 souls; *i. e.*, to fully two-thirds of all mankind. These data speak volumes. The progress of Bible translation since the beginning of the present century is simply phenomenal, and is overwhelming proof of the fact that Christianity, with her sacred volume, is the chief promoter of civilization in uncultivated lands. These translations have been the source of innumerable blessings to myriads of peoples. And yet the work is not done. There are yet some 2,700

tongues without a Bible, and some 500,000,000 souls who cannot be reached through this medium. The English have done the lion's share of the work. The Germans have had only some 70 Bible translators, and German societies have published only 25 such translations; but German philological research has made many versions possible which otherwise would not have been made. The records of the Bible versions in the last ten decades is a glorious page in the annals of Christian mission zeal and enterprise.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

LEONARD STÄHLEN.

Chronick der Christlichen Welt, Leipzig, No. 25.

THE character and authority of the Sacred Scriptures has become the burning question of the hour. Shall the Scriptures continue to be what they hitherto have been? If not, on what foundation shall Christianity stand? The answer to this question cannot be sought in the Scriptures themselves, for they themselves are called into question. The possible objection that the facts of faith are established only by the Scriptures does not obtain, for there was a Christianity before there was a New Testament. Christianity is the communion of man with God through Christ. This communion is present in Christ Himself, and the Christian has an inner certainty of this, not based upon anything external. From this internally secure and assured character of Christianity we gain also the idea of the certainty of the Scriptures. If the faith of Christianity is true, then, too, the authority which the Christian congregation ascribes to the Sacred Scriptures is true also. It is impossible to establish the certainty of the Holy Scriptures by outward historical testimonies, for these can be called into question by criticism. Then, again, the proof from the *testimonium Spiritus Sancti internum* cannot be appealed to, for this testimony is promised to oral preaching, and stands in no specific relation to the written Word. The attempt has been made to establish the divine character of the Scriptures in the fact of a divine Revelation, arguing that, if there is a Revelation extant, then, too, there must be documents extant containing this Revelation. Another current syllogism has been based on the needs of the Church to the effect that, without such a Revelation, the Church could not exist, but in both cases we reach only postulates. The highest degree of certainty concerning the Scriptures we reach from the consideration of the subjective character of Christian faith. The Christian is inwardly assured of being the child of God. This state is based upon the proclamation of the Word of God, and this proclamation has its norm in the Scriptures. If, then, we are certain of our state of grace, and that, too, through its very presence, then, thereby the Scriptures as a norm of Christian teaching are established, and our personal experience in this respect fully harmonizes with the experience of the Church as such. The authority of the Scriptures is thus assured at the same time that our faith is assured. The authority of the Scriptures cannot be demonstrated to one who has no faith.

In reference to the origin of the Scriptures, it is certain that being God's work they are inspired. For, if they are the norm of Christian teaching, then they must have originated in a manner conformable to this purpose. The certainty of the inspiration of the Scriptures follows from their object and aim; but in claiming this, we must not deny, what might be denied, namely that the Sacred Writings came through human mediums. We find both elements, the Divine inspiration and human activity everywhere present and most intimately connected. There is the unity of the activity of the Holy Spirit with a free human activity. The same holds true of the collection of the various Books into the Canon. This idea of the Divine and human character of the Scriptures stands in contrast to the views of the old Protestant dogmatists. For them the personality of the Sacred writer disappeared entirely: he was

merely the pencil of God, penning what the Spirit dictated. The Rationalistic School, on the other hand, emphasized in an undue manner the human side of Revelation. The modern school of theology [in Germany] declares that the Bible is the product of free human labor and denies Inspiration and Inerrancy; but in doing so the foundations of faith are by no means given up; rather it is claimed that there is no need of inspired writings. This is the position of the new Ritschl school; but this is a mistaken position. Without Inspiration the Scriptures cannot be the norm of teaching and life. At the same time, a return to the traditional views of Protestant theology is impossible; for this view is not that of the Reformation Era, and again it would break down the bridge between theology and the thought of the age. The oneness of the dogmatists is not as bad as the oneness of Rationalism; for the former holds fast to the grandeur of the Scriptures, with the emphasis put upon the Divine character of the Sacred writings; we now must also bring into prominence their human side. This human side in the Scriptures cannot be ignored. The relation of the two elements is such that the Divine has pervaded the human not only so far as contents is concerned, but also in reference to the form; and the two cannot be separated. Verbal Inspiration does not conflict with Real or Personal Inspiration. Biblical criticism cannot without trespassing its legitimate limits, deprive the old covenant of its Divine character. Biblical Criticism and Exegesis are to apply their rules only on the presupposition of Christian faith. For faith only reveals the contents of the Scriptures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

American Journal of Politics, New York, August.

THOUGH an enlightened public sentiment has opened many new lines of work to women, yet prejudice, political influence, and many other factors still so discriminate in man's favor that Congress seems to have been inspired by the fact to authorize the formation of a Board of Lady Managers for the Columbian Exposition, in order to give a voice to those who would otherwise be officially, and perhaps practically, unrepresented. This Act, which deserves the heartfelt commendation of all women, resulted in the organization of the first body of women legally appointed by any government to act in a national capacity.

The authority given the Board by Congress to appoint jurors to pass upon the work of women is evidence that the women, though without political privileges, shall not suffer unjust discrimination, but be assured fair and impartial treatment at the Exposition.

The first work of the Board after organizing in November, 1890, was to provide for the appointment of women on the various State Boards. A petition was sent out asking the legislatures of the different States to give women a representation on their respective Boards, and also to allow them a share of the appropriation to carry on their work. Through persistent effort on the part of the Board of Lady Managers this petition has been pretty generally granted. In several States the members of the legislatures had their attention first called to the subject of the World's Fair, and the necessity for an appropriation, by the members of our Board.

Having received due authority, the Board decided to celebrate woman's first important participation in a national enterprise, by collecting a display of women's work sufficient to make an object lesson, showing the progress made by them in every country of the world, since educational and other privileges have been granted them, and demonstrating the increased usefulness that has resulted from widening the field of woman's work. The Board has, therefore, through the Department of State, invited the Government of each country to appoint a

commission of women to assist in collecting this display. In countries where woman's work has not heretofore been considered worthy of recognition in a national exposition, such an appointment will call attention to such work, and place it on a higher plane.

England has already responded to the call, a commission of women under the immediate direction of Princess Christian having been appointed. Holland has also appointed a commission, and information from France justifies the assertion that, but for Cabinet changes and the delay of public business incident thereto, a commission for that country would ere this have been appointed.

In the general Exposition buildings, women's work will not be separated from that of men in the competitive exhibit. As women work side by side with men in the factories of the world, it would be impossible, as a rule, to divide the finished product of their labor; nor would women be satisfied with prizes unless they were awarded without any distinction as to the sex of the contestants, and as the result of competition with all the work shown. They are aiming at excellence, and ask recognition only where it is deserved on merit. A tabulated statement, however, will be shown with every exhibit, setting forth the proportion of women's work that has entered into its production.

In addition to this extensive exhibit, women will have an opportunity of displaying work of superior excellence in the Women's Building, which will be entirely under the control of the Lady Managers. It is intended to group in its central gallery the most brilliant achievements of the women of every country and in every line of work. Exhibits in this department will be admitted only by invitation which will be considered the equivalent of a prize. No sympathy or sentiment will induce the admission here of anything not up to the highest standard. The foreign commissions of women will be asked to recommend works of special merit, and those who produced them will be invited to place specimens in the Women's Building.

It is desired to illustrate the fact, generally conceded by archaeologists, that woman was the inventor of the industrial arts among all primitive peoples; and that it was not until these arts became lucrative that they were appropriated and improved upon by man. With this view, a display will be made in the Women's Building which will supplement the wider race exhibits by the Department of Ethnology in the general buildings. This showing in the Women's Building will illustrate the history of woman from the time of the cliff-dwellers, through the Middle Ages, to the present day.

An exhibit such as this has never yet been made; but, so quick are the French to grasp an idea, that since the announcement of this plan by the Board of Lady Managers last year in Paris, an exhibit illustrating the history of woman's progress has already been planned for next year in the *Palais de l'Industrie* at Paris; so that while our Board can justly claim the honor of originating the idea, it will not be the first to put it into effect.

The Board desires that such a collection of statistics in reference to woman's work, and such specimens of the work itself may be procured from every country, as to give a clear idea of the extent to which woman's work enters into the arts, sciences, and industries of the world to-day. Not only this, but that her grand work in educational, charitable, reformatory, and other beneficent institutions may be represented so far as possible by practical exemplifications, and in other cases by statistics, maps, charts, photographs, relief models, etc.

It is desired to make known the new avenues of employment that are constantly opening to women; to show in which of these their work will be most valuable by reason of natural ability; what will best suit their sensitive and artistic temperaments and individual tastes; what pays best for the time and labor expended; and, finally, what education would best enable them to enjoy wider opportunities, and make the work of greatest worth to themselves and the world.

The Board of Lady Managers invites the women of all countries to participate in this great work of women, to the end that it may be made not only national but universal, and that all may profit by a free comparison of methods, agencies, and results.

Books.

THE RISE OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC; A History. By W. D. McCrackan, M.A. Octavo pp. viii-413, Cloth. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 1892.

[American readers and students would be naturally predisposed to accord to any history of Switzerland written by an American a favorable reception. The little Republic, standing as it has for years an object-lesson of popular government in the midst of autocratic and monarchical surroundings, is calculated to awaken the warm interest of the liberty-loving everywhere, and in no country more than in the Great American Republic, of which the little nation amid the snow-crowned mountains is in many respects a counterpart in miniature. No one, perhaps, could be better fitted to write the history of the Swiss Republic, and especially to clearly set forth the workings of its political institutions, than a scholarly and closely observant American. Such an one our author appears to be. He has devoted five years of careful and intelligent study to the work, and the greater part of that period has been spent within the borders of the country of which he writes. During that time he seems to have made himself closely acquainted with every place of historical interest, to have made careful researches among the archives and literature of the country, and to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the manners, customs, institutions, and spirit of the people. Writing simply and modestly, he nevertheless has not hesitated to draw clear-cut comparisons and express decided opinions, which convey the impression of being the result of calm and careful reasoning.]

In the Preface, the author, noting the fact of the appearance within two years of four books in English devoted to Swiss political institutions, says: "The history of the country still awaits scholarly and scientific treatment. It is the misfortune of Swiss history that, although very little is popularly known about it, that little is almost invariably incorrect. The subject has so long lain neglected in the literary garret that cobwebs have gathered over it and obscured the truth." Whether or not Mr. McCrackan has succeeded in removing those obscuring cobwebs, he seems to have made a conscientious and painstaking effort to find and present the truth, and has certainly succeeded in giving us a readable and interesting book. The comparisons drawn between American and Swiss history and institutions will be found of special interest to Americans.

Mechanically the book is a credit to the Arena Publishing Company. It is handsomely printed in large type on heavy paper with broad margins, and is embellished with a portrait of the author, and a colored map of the country. There is an Appendix containing the Constitution of Switzerland; a dictionary of reference literature pertaining to Swiss history and the Republic, of great value to students; and a carefully arranged Index.]

THE Swiss Confederation and the United States of America have each in their way contributed invaluable services to the cause of federalism. It would be invidious to award the palm to either. The first seems to have represented the principle in Europe until the second was ready to develop it on purer lines in the New World. For when the United States was founded the prevalent conception of government amongst civilized nations was that of a highly centralized monarchy. The Dutch and Swiss Confederations, it is true, existed, but they had grown to be most unworthy examples of federalism. Switzerland presented the unedifying spectacle of extreme decentralization, of a disorganized and demoralized conglomeration of sovereign States, bereft of national sentiment, divided into religious factions, and a prey to foreign intrigue. The Netherlands had been consolidated by the House of Orange into a centralized State, almost devoid of true federalism. It was the representative system of England, in its last analysis a species of federalism, which the founders of the United States transplanted to a new environment. Working at first crudely and imperfectly, but later with a marvelous precision, they accomplished a practical revolution in the whole science of constitutional government. To-day, therefore, the Swiss Confederation and the United States stand side by side in friendly rivalry to demonstrate the blessings of federalism.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of modern Swiss statesmanship is that steady striving after a fuller recognition and practice of popular sovereignty, which has been expressed in the institutions of the Referendum and the Initiative. There is no movement in any other country, at present, which can be compared to this masterly and systematic reform on democratic lines. It is full of great possibilities. It has already fulfilled many of its earlier promises. It is rapidly converting the Swiss people into a nation governing itself upon an almost ideal plan, directly, logically, and without intermediaries.

The keynote to this reform is its directness. Whereas in the United States the practice of direct government, such as still exists in the Massachusetts town meeting and kindred bodies, tends yearly to become obsolete, in Switzerland it flourishes with renewed vigor.

The term "Referendum" is part of the old formula, *ad referendum et audiendum*, and means that laws and resolutions framed by the representatives must be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection.

The "Initiative" is a demand upon the Government by a body of voters to discuss a certain project, and to return it to the people for final acceptance or rejection. The authorities are obliged to consider it or to draw up a Bill of their own, incorporating the same principle. Thus the introduction into practical politics of any question which attracts public notice can in Switzerland be accomplished simply and directly; while in this country we are confronted by the almost insurmountable difficulties connected with the election of representatives pledged to lay reform Bills before the House, or are obliged to content ourselves with harmless petitions. The Initiative is an active creative force; it supplies the progressive element in the process of legislation, while the Referendum acts as a critical, controlling check upon the adoption of laws. Taken together, these two institutions form the most perfect contrivance so far devised by a free people for the conduct of self-government.

It has become somewhat of a commonplace assertion that politics in the United States have reached the lowest stage to which they may safely go. There seems to be no longer any necessity to prove this proposition; for the general conviction has gone abroad, amply justified by the whole course of history, that no democracy can hope to withstand the corrupting influences now at work in our midst, unless certain radical reforms are carried to a successful conclusion. Our calm American complacency seems, at length, to have received a shock; our habitual optimism to have given place to a feeling of apprehension lest the malignant forces now uppermost in our national life, may not, after all, prove too strong for us; and a corresponding desire is being manifested to set in motion other benign forces, which shall save the State from destruction while there is yet time.

In point of fact, the combination of the Referendum and the Initiative is fatal to the lobby. Under its beneficent influence politics cease to be a trade; for the power of the politicians is curtailed and there is no money in the business.

Democracies have been justly reproached for the fact that their political offices are not always filled by men of recognized ability and unstained honor; that the best talent of the nation, after awhile, yields the political field to adventurers. This is not the case in Switzerland, under the purifying working of the Referendum and Initiative. Nowhere in the world are government places occupied by men so well fitted for the work to be performed. These institutions strike a blow at party government in the narrow sense, in the sense in which offices are distributed only to party workers, irrespective of capacity for peculiar duties—party government which produces an opposition whose business it is to oppose, never to coöperate. It would also modify our whole representative system, which now practically endows the elected legislators with sovereign attributes. For these systems the Referendum and the Initiative substitute a government based upon business principles, displaying ability and stability, simplicity and economy.

A HISTORY OF PERU. By Clements R. Markham. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 566. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel and Company. 1892.

THE materials of this publication are derived mainly from numerous Spanish works and documents translated or consulted by the author. The first chapters are devoted to a history of ancient Peruvian civilization, and afford a bird's-eye view of the later period during which the country was reunited under Inca dominion, down to its subjugation by the Spaniards. The story of the conquest is told in the third chapter, and the history is continued in orderly sequence through the Spanish Colonial period down to the revolution and the war of independence under San Martin. These afford the groundwork for the history of the republic which is brought down to date. In the concluding chapters the author gives a review of the people of both races which go to make up the population, noting the physical and mental characteristics of the Indians, their needs and requirements, their habits and capacities. Indeed, throughout the work generally, and especially in his account of the rebellion of Tupac Amaru, the author shows a generous appreciation of the many good qualities of the Peruvian Indians, which ages of oppression and cruelty have hardly served to extinguish.

It has been charged against historians generally that what they serve up as history is nothing but a chronicle of the wars which disturb the course of history; but wars and revolutions have been so much in the regular course of events in the Spanish-American colonies

that the historian may here, if anywhere, plead justification. Certainly wars constitute the bony skeleton of the history under notice. The work has, nevertheless, many redeeming features. In the initial chapters the author considers the geographical features and physical character of the country in its bearing on the course of early Peruvian history and development, and affords the reader a good general view of the character of Inca civilization; and in the concluding chapters we find a review of the progress of the country in literature, in art, in science, and in industrial development. A whole chapter is devoted to the natural sources of wealth of the country, its climatic advantages, its guano, its petroleum and its useful minerals, its gold and silver and coal, its numerous and valuable vegetable products, its navigable rivers, and to the need of improved communications for the development of its natural resources, all apparently based on the most reliable sources of information. Finally a series of appendices convey the latest information on the trade of Peru, its imports and exports, its gold and silver mines, its present financial condition, its manufactures, together with a complete draft of its Constitution; so that it is doubtful whether any other treatment of the subject in the same space could well have conveyed a truer picture of the country, past and present, than is depicted in Mr. Markham's work.

"There are few countries," says Mr. Markham, in his concluding paragraph, "so blessed by nature as the land of the Incas, a land which includes within its limits the products of every clime. The people have passed through terrible and undeserved sufferings, and we may now hope that a better time is at length dawning upon them. The two great needs are peace and immigration. If these be secured, there may still be a bright future in store for the long-suffering children of the Sun."

PAGANISM SURVIVING IN CHRISTIANITY. By Abram Herbert Lewis, D.D. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

[A new book and a new subject. Dr. Lewis has already made himself known by other studies in Christian antiquities, such as the Sabbath question. In this book he takes up a new side of the main question with which he has been concerned for many years: the early pagan corruption of Christianity. He quotes author upon author to prove the result of his studies, viz., that the Church history of the three first centuries must be rewritten; that that period is as yet an unknown factor in our historical reckonings; that at that time both New Testament practice and doctrine gave way to pagan elements, which ever since have remained in historical Christianity. He is not a speculative theologian, but a church historian; he does not deal with theories and assertions, but marshals definite data, which, in their cumulative effect, are tremendous. He shows us four spheres of Christian life and doctrine: (1) how pagan influence affected the Bible and its interpretation; (2) how Water-worship crept into the Church; how Sun-worship has become prominent by substituting pagan holidayism for Christian Sabbathism; and (3) how the subjugation of Christianity to the civil power has influenced the spiritual life. When we have read the book through, we look anxiously about, not sure that we have any Christianity left, for we have found that not only Catholicism but Protestantism, too, has become permeated with Babylonian "whoredom."

Such books as the one before us and Hatch's Hibbert Lecture make us feel decidedly uncomfortable. We have long been accustomed to consider Romanism the *bête noir*, but Dr. Lewis speaks to be heard by Protestants, "poorly prepared to consider so great a question" though they be. "The facts show, with equal vividness, that Protestantism has retained much of paganism, by inheritance." After such an arraignment as that of the present book we can readily understand how in our days earnest and pious Christians have begun to look back to that which was once the hope of the Church: the Lord's second advent, and the restoration of His kingdom. We give some of the author's words below.]

CHRISTIANITY as we find it in the third and fourth centuries presents the strongest possible contrast when placed alongside of that which existed during the New Testament period. The Sermon on the Mount was the promulgation of a new law of conduct. "The Nicene Creed is a statement partly of historical facts, and partly of dogmatic inferences." (Hibbert Lect.) Some adequate reason must be found for this difference. How did this change in the central character of Christianity come to pass? By what influences was it transformed from a system of right living to a system of metaphysical belief; to right thinking rather than right doing? The answer is suggested by the fact that this change in character is contemporaneous with the transferring of Christianity from Semitic to Greek influence. (Page 44.) Beginning with Justice, the leaders of thought in the Church, from the middle of the second century, were men who had been brought up as pagan philosophers, or educated under pagan influence. (Page 70.) When the fountain of formative Christianity was thus widely and early corrupted, what wonder that the banks of the stream are covered with pagan *débris*, and that the

waters are yet turbid from its sediment? (Page 71-72.) In New Testament Christianity, baptism—submersion in water—was the outward symbol of a new spiritual life, beginning through faith and repentance. . . . It was not the agent by which purity was produced, nor the source from which the new spiritual life sprang. All this was changed by introducing the pagan idea. The materials for such a corrupting process were fully developed in the pagan world. . . . Pagan Water-worship had two phases: water as an object of worship, and as a means of inspiration; and water used in religious ceremonies to produce spiritual purity. (Page 205.) Certain superficial investigators have claimed that the union of Christianity with the civil power was the outgrowth of the Hebrew theocratic idea. The claim was groundless. The theocracy was a State within the Church. The pagan theory, applied to Christianity under Constantine and his successors, gave a Church dominated by the State, and regulated, as to polity and faith, by civil law. . . . The relations between Christianity and the civil power which began under Constantine have worked incalculable harm to Christianity as a spiritual religion. (Page 299.) When the last stain of paganism is removed, the world will see a Christianity which will be primarily a *life of purity*, through love for God, and truth, and men, rather than a *creed*, embodying speculations about the unknowable, and abstractions concerning the unsolvable.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN OHIO. By Warren K. Moorehead. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

THIS is a work dealing almost exclusively with facts, to the neglect of arguments or theories. The facts are, however, arranged so as to controvert the common but erroneous conclusion that the mound-builders belonged to another and a higher race than the American Indian.

Attention is called to the traces of man's occupancy of this continent, firstly, in time so remote that we cannot appreciate its vast antiquity or approximate to it by any time; and, secondly, at the relatively definite period when the great glacier came down from the north, and the glacial terraces were deposited. This race, as determined by the crania and skeletons examined, makes some approach to the negro in its anatomical characteristics. It is an inferior race, with strong meso- and brachio-cephalic affinities, without Mongolian or Mongoloid characteristics, and evidently a people whose race type was created and fixed on the American Continent. In other words, the mound-builders who are members of this family are not an irruption of foreigners, but a section of the American race.

At the same time, sections of Ohio, as, for example, the Muskingum Valley, were occupied by an inferior, but probably bolder, nomadic race of dolico-cephalic type. Some of their skeletons are found in brachio-cephalic mounds, but always without ornament or implement—hence the assumption that they were slaves.

Nothing more than the upper status of savagery, says our author, was attained by any race or tribe living within the limits of the present State of Ohio. Their achievements in laying out squares and circles, on which so much stress has been laid, requires no more ingenuity than is frequently exhibited by schoolboys. Both the dolico-cephalic and the brachio-cephalic tribes, which occupied the territory before the advent of the Shawnee Indians, were savages, wanting in every attribute of civilization. Nevertheless it is beyond all question that they tilled the ground and made coarse pottery, and displayed some artistic talent. In mound-building times, the long-headed tribes were the aboriginal settlers, the round heads advanced upon the region from the Southwest, through Tennessee and Kentucky, and probably in time absorbed the original occupants.

But, as already said, the author confines himself mainly to the presentations of facts in orderly array. The contents of the numerous mounds excavated are described in careful detail, the rude works of art are illustrated, the human crania and skeletons are described and a table of measurements given.

The palæolithic implements correspond closely with the implements of the same age in Europe.

The ground covered is an extension of that gone over by Messrs. Squier and Davis and described in their *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Mr. Moorehead, while discountenancing the conclusions advanced in their work, pays an unqualified tribute to the thoroughness of their investigations, and to the accuracy and general reliability of their statements of fact.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE FORCE BILL ISSUE.

New York Sun (Dem.), Aug. 16.—The Republican Force Bill proposed to equip the partisan Supervisors and their partisan Deputy Marshals with the right to enter the residence of the citizen, to invade his castle without due process of law. Behind the Deputy Marshal, on his errand of partisanship and outrage, was the whole power of the Federal Courts, backed in case of resistance by the bayonets and drums of the Federal army. The bill once enacted, there was no escape from Federal invasion short of expatriation; no remedy for the hateful wrong short of revolution. By taking from the States the control of the elections and vesting it in Federal Supervisors and in the Federal Courts, the Force Bill, in its last analysis, meant bayonets at the polls. The word bayonet will not be found in the measure as drafted by John I. Davenport. The authorization of the use of United States troops "to keep the peace at the polls" is not the less clear on account of the absence of military nomenclature. Tolerate the right of central authority to enter the States and interfere in the local elections of Congressmen, to establish a Federal police around the ballot-box, and to turn over to a Federal returning board the duty of canvassing the vote and certifying the result, and the gun barrels and drums are there as the necessary consequence. This proposition was distinctly stated by more than one Republican advocate of the Force Bill when it was before the House. "I am for the bill," said Congressman Brosius of Pennsylvania, for example, "on the distinct ground that it is a constitutional and necessary measure. And when it is passed, I am for its enforcement, North and South, if need be, with firmness and effectiveness. Behind the Constitution are the army and the navy. Every sword, every bayonet, every cannon, and every dollar of the nation's wealth are pledged to the enforcement of every one of its provisions."

Aug. 11.—The Republican Force Bill has come to be accepted as the symbol of black race rule in the South. How few persons, in other States, fully comprehend the ruthless wrongs it recalls, and the blighting menace it revives and renews! At the close of the war, by the Federal Census of 1870, the colored population exceeded the white population in three Southern States, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina; and it was large, but not in the majority, in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina. Under the rule of ignorant black men and mercenary white adventurers from the Northern States, backed by Federal bayonets, the men of the South were mercilessly robbed of their remaining possessions. A vast burden of debt was imposed upon these prostrate States. This is the record of pillage in six years:

State	Debt at close of war.	Debt after six years.	Increase.
Alabama.....	\$7,945,000	\$52,761,917	\$44,816,917
Arkansas.....	2,084,179	19,398,000	17,313,821
Florida.....	370,617	15,797,587	15,426,970
Georgia.....	2,670,750	42,500,500	39,829,750
Louisiana.....	11,000,000	40,021,734	29,021,734
North Carolina.	12,689,245	34,887,464	22,198,219
South Carolina.	4,407,958	22,480,516	18,072,558
Texas.....	2,000,000	14,930,000	12,930,000
Virginia.....	33,248,141	47,090,866	13,842,725
Total.....	\$76,415,890	\$289,928,584	\$213,512,694

But it was not only in respect to pecuniary indebtedness that the blight of negro rule fell heavily upon the South. Wherever such rule existed, and while it endured, turbulence and disorder reigned supreme. Armed enmity prevailed between the two races. Collisions were frequent, and murderous affrays of constant occurrence. Whenever a man of one race was killed by men of the other race there followed, inevitably, a reprisal; so that whole communities, instead of being devoted to the

pursuits of industry and thrift and progress in the arts of peace, were kept under virtual martial law, and without other protection to life and property than was afforded by volunteer organizations of white men, calling themselves the "White League," or of black men, under a variety of names, as the case might be. Emigration halted at the threshold of these States, pinioned in their progress by bayonets. Capital did not venture into enterprises which under other conditions would have rapidly repaid the investment. With State and Federal Courts in conflict, and their representatives in frequent collision, there was no security of law, and the violent process of mob rule often superseded the action of the orderly tribunals established by the Constitution for the settlement of disputes. Not alone were the people pillaged, and not alone did the evils of shameless maladministration flourish, but other troubles began to taint the whole governmental system in the United States. The right of local self-government having been taken away, there were constant appeals to Federal interference and demands for centralism.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), Aug. 12.—The Democratic organ which is making the "Force Bill" the issue gives us the cost of "Negro domination" in the Southern States. It forgets to mention the fact that several of these Southern States, since "Negro domination" ceased, have repudiated their debts, and that in several of them Democratic State officers have fled, leaving bankrupt Treasuries behind. If the expense of misrule warrants the suppression of popular suffrage what has our contemporary to say to the cost of Tammany's misrule in this city? Suppose the Republican party, while in control of the State Government, had passed such a law as the Democracy of Mississippi has passed, which refuses the franchise to all persons who cannot read and write, and understand and explain to the satisfaction of the election inspectors the Constitution of the State? Or suppose that the Tennessee Dortch Law, which has disfranchised the negroes of that State, had been copied. It requires the voter to be able to read intelligently and well, and to be possessed of a considerable degree of business capacity. Suppose election inspectors in our State were made the judges of the qualifications of the electors as they are in Mississippi and Tennessee, and that they made the examination so rigorous that the ignorant hordes of Democracy would be unable to pass it. By some such bulldozing device the ignorant Tammany vote might be suppressed and capable and honest public officers elected to give New York City and other Democratic municipalities acceptable and economical government. But would the law-abiding people of this State permit such a suppression of the suffrage on the ground of economy or on any other ground? We should have mobs and riots throughout the State. Our streets would flow with blood until the Constitution was upheld in its declaration and purpose to provide a free ballot and a fair count. If this be "Force Bill" talk, let Democracy have the most of it.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Aug. 15.—A striking illustration of the importance of the Force Bill issue in the South is afforded by the recent action of ex-Congressman Ewart of the 9th North Carolina District. Born of a Southern family, Mr. Ewart became a Republican in 1872, and was soon a prominent local leader in his party, being twice elected Mayor of Hendersonville, later a member of the Legislature, and in 1888 a Representative in Congress from a district which has a majority of white Republicans. The Force Bill came up during his first session, and he distinguished himself by making a statesmanlike speech against the measure. He characterized the Lodge Bill as "a sectional measure, designed almost entirely for the South," declared that "it would bring about bloodshed, terrorism, riot, and disorder," and told his Northern Republican brethren that the only remedy they could apply is to "mind your own business and treat the colored man of the South with

"wise and salutary neglect." Mr. Ewart's standing with his party at home was not injured by his revolt against the Force Bill. On the contrary, he is now stronger than ever. The district, which is always a close one, was carried by the Democrats in the "tidal wave" of 1890, but the Republicans hoped to recover it again this year, as in the last Presidential campaign. Mr. Ewart was universally recognized as their strongest man, and they asked him again to accept the nomination, but he has refused. His reason is that he cannot endorse the Force Bill feature of the Republican platform, and his opposition to this policy is so strong that he will vote the Democratic ticket as the only sure way of making his opposition effective. Mr. Ewart is by no means alone in taking his stand. A number of other prominent Republicans in the district have announced their intention to follow his example, and the party is likely to lose the district on this issue.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Aug. 13.—It was impossible to force the Force Bill upon the country. It was opposed in the House by Republicans, and by Republicans from the South. It failed, and in our judgment it is sure to fail whenever it is brought forward. But that is a view that the South does not take and cannot be expected to take. What the whites of the South see in this scheme is not merely what makes it so obnoxious in the North, but the possibility of the restoration of the carpet-bag Governments, in which the most corrupt rule ever known in this country was established and maintained, with negro votes, under the direction of the Federal Government in the hands of the Republicans. Undoubtedly their fears are exaggerated, but they are very real, and even those who do not wholly share these are ready to err on the safe side. The prominence given to the Force Bill by the Republicans will, we are confident, give them a solid South to contend against. That is not a matter of congratulation even for Democrats, but the Republicans have only themselves to blame for it; and bad as the solid South is in some regards, the unchecked and corrupt tyranny provided for in the Force Bill would be infinitely worse.

Pittsburgh Times (Rep.), Aug. 13.—The South holds up her hands in holy horror at the mention of the Elections Bill. That was designed to cover Federal elections only. She was left to choose State officers after her own fashion. And a fine fashion it is, as the news from Alabama indicates. Coosa County voted for Kolb, but was returned for Jones. Kolb men say they detected the Probate Judge, Sheriff, and Circuit Clerk, who constitute the returning board, tampering with the ballot-boxes after they had been sent into Rockford, the county seat. The only punishment for this which they could think of is such as a mob imposes. So a mob gathered and started to kill the returning board. The Federal Elections Bill may be costly, but anything and everything which advances civilization is costly. It is bought at the price of suffering and life itself. But which would you have—an outlay of money, or members of Congress chosen after the style in vogue in Coosa County? Choose ye this day. There is no sense in putting off the choice any longer, waiting for evidence. The Democrats of Coosa County furnish all the evidence that is needed. They justify the Federal Elections Bill.

New York Age (negro organ), Aug. 13.—The Reconstruction period cannot be taken as a criterion of the relative prosperity of the Southern States as compared with the past decade, or of the possible effects of a more equitable distribution of advantages, such as a uniform elections law would make possible. In the Reconstruction period the resources of the South were unknown. Those States had just emerged from the nightmare condition of slavery, in which cotton and corn were the staple products, and manufactures and diversified farm products were unknown factors of wealth. The leadership and the personnel of the race have undergone a marvelous improve-

ment, as was to have been expected from the public school, the academic, and collegiate advantages the race have enjoyed. Justice now as in the slave period has met mammon, backed up by the most extensive and corrupt political machine in history. We are against mammon. It is doomed. A just Federal Elections Law is one of the things as certain to come as the eventual triumph of the Afro-American over all the powers of antagonism in the Republic.

Newark (N. J.), Freie Zeitung (German Rep.), Aug. 13.—The assertion of many Democratic papers, that the Republican party seeks to evade the "Force Bill issue," is rather audacious. The Republican party has absolutely nothing to fear from the policy of frankly and earnestly demanding a free vote and an honest count at national elections from Maine to California and from the Gulf to the Lakes. The great majority of the American people are against election trickery and election crimes of every kind.

MISSISSIPPI REGISTRATION.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Aug. 16.—Mississippi's scheme to disfranchise negroes entitled to vote under the Constitutional Amendments and the pledge given by Mississippi when she was restored to the privilege of Statehood, appears to have been a success. It is the plan of law-abiding, rich whites to prevent the rule of thugs in their own party, which results from the necessity of violence on election day to escape "Negro Domination." To register, a man must be able to read a section of the State Constitution or to understand it when it is read to him. His color may be black or white; but Democratic inspectors are made judicial officers to determine whether the applicant "understands" what is read. The result is that illiterate whites may vote and illiterate blacks are barred out. The registration figures are all in. They show that the legal voters in Mississippi next November, who will choose nine Presidential Electors and seven Congressmen, will number, all told, white and black, 76,742. Only 8,615 negroes ran the gauntlet of the inspectors' sage judgment as to their "understanding." The following table indicates the aggregate possible vote in Mississippi this year, compared with the Harrison and Cleveland vote four years ago in five Northern States, in each case far below what will be cast next November, together with the present Electoral vote of each State:

Mississippi (registration 1892)	76,742	9
New York (vote 1888)	1,284,516	36
Kansas (vote 1888)	285,649	10
Massachusetts (vote 1888)	335,747	15
Connecticut (vote 1888)	149,504	6
Maine (vote 1888)	124,215	6

Now, is this or is it not a swindle on these Northern States? And if it is, of what use is a form of representative government which can afford no remedy for such injustice? How long will the North consent to be swindled? And are not honest national elections worth securing? These are all pertinent and timely questions.

OLD-FASHIONED ANTI-SOUTHERN ARTICLE.

Detroit Journal (Rep.), Aug. 13.—Mason and Dixon's line is still a rigid quarantine against thrift, industrial activity, and the modern commercial spirit. As the Galveston (Tex.) *News* puts it: "Along the Southern borders flaunts a yellow flag advertising an epidemic of a vast complicated pestilence of political, legislative, and industrial distempers." It cites as an illustration the hostile legislation against railroads. Investments were encouraged and a fair start made in new lines which are the very arteries of commerce. A demagogue's campaign set in against the soulless corporations; laws and legal decisions were put in motion against the investors of capital; the lines were confiscated, and in a few years fell into the hands of receivers, where they remain. Even in Georgia, the most enterprising of the Southern States, thirteen of her best railroads are in

receivers' hands; while in Texas the railroads were hauled into the State Courts and operated by political favorites without the least regard to the rights of those who built and paid for them. In consequence "the South has about lost her credit. Money is scarce and high." The refusal to protect investors in railroads, coal mines, and lands, naturally provokes "want of confidence, scarcity of money, high interest, hard times." The South opposes nearly all legislation of a national character. It largely supports all the financial manias and crazy schemes like free silver and the 2 per cent. loans. United hand in hand with Tammany, it is almost solidly against measures for improving navigation, providing lighthouses, sustaining geological surveys, increasing postal facilities, contributing to the World's Fair. Its alliance with the depraved and corrupting element of the Northern Democracy may always be trusted to stand like a solid barrier against the encouragement of commerce and development of industry, the protection of investments, the enterprise, progress, and public spirit of the North. Whenever the North votes the Democratic ticket, it will find this solid South standing sullen and obstinate straight across the great highway to prosperity and improvement.

SPARKLING ESSAY BY COLONEL WATTERSON.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Aug. 11.—Grover Cleveland filled the Treasury. Benjamin Harrison has emptied it. Grover Cleveland will fill it again. Grover Cleveland stands on fair fighting ground of the people's choosing. Benjamin Harrison stands on an island, detached from all popular belongings and interests, washed by the waters of partisan corruption, fortified by the guns of partisan despotism, and victualled by the capitalists and corporations, whose life depends upon a Government of force and fraud. We war against Reedism, Raunism, and Robbery. We war against Fraud, Force, and Fustian. We war against Protection, Plutocracy, and agrarian pensionmongery. And we propose to carry the war into Africa; to shake the rotten citadels of unholy greed to their foundations and to make the robbers howl. The black flag is up against corruption in high places. No dalliance with zealots, no quarter to thieves. If this be treason let the galled jade wince and make the most of it; for, when the battle is over and the victory is won, our withers will be found to be as ever, stanch and true, unworsted and unwrung.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC RIVALRIES.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), Aug. 13.—Honest and understanding friends of Cleveland should not desire the dissolution of the organization effected by the Syracuse Convention. It is easily seen that the wish for its disbandment comes from the Republican side, and that the Republican leaders would be very much pleased if the object could be accomplished. It is also readily understood that certain Democratic politicians have a feeling of hatred for an organization that has interfered with their plans hitherto, and may disturb them again; but these gentlemen will not be permitted to have their way. The Syracuse organization represents national ideas, of which Grover Cleveland is the best exponent; and on that account it came forward to fight Grover Cleveland's battle. With local politics it has nothing to do, but it must preserve a watchful attitude so as to make itself felt if anything is done on the other side touching local politics that is calculated to endanger party success in the national campaign. To elect Cleveland, and to retain and strengthen the Democratic hold upon Congress, are the objects for which the members of the Syracuse organization will exert themselves to the utmost. Everyone who has the same aims in view should be willing to go hand in hand with them. The old Hill-Tammany machine has no occasion to be jealous of such colleagues in the national contest if it means to

work honestly for the common cause. It is really a matter of little importance what the machine wishes to have done with the Syracuse organization: the masses of the New York Democrats will not consent to see the canvass disturbed by jealous bickerings. That machine will bend before the mighty pressure of Cleveland's supporters—a pressure that it has become quite familiar with; and with such an influence bearing upon it, will do its work all right. The Republicans are rejoicing without cause if they imagine that the family affairs of the Democrats will help them. They will find as the campaign progresses that the strife in the Democratic party is simply a noble rivalry, participated in by all New York Democrats and friends of Cleveland, to make the thirty-six votes of our State unobtainable for the Republicans and secure for Cleveland.

THE REPUBLICANS AND NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Aug. 13.—The truth is that the supporters of Harrison propose to make in this State a struggle as resolute as any attempted by the Republicans since the formation of the party. The alleged intention to invade the "solid South" is a feint to divert notice from their efforts elsewhere. To New York, Indiana, and Connecticut their attention will be devoted as assiduously as it was four years since. They may find it necessary to strengthen their lines in New England and two or three of the Northwestern commonwealths, but the majority of the Republican States will be left to take care of themselves. The South, except for spectacular effect, will be left severely alone. Upon New York will be concentrated every available resource of the Administration. There is little likelihood that money will be as effectively used next fall as when Harrison and Morton were chosen. The improved ballot law will operate to restrain the purchase of votes, if not to prevent it. But the Republicans will not scruple to expend an enormous campaign fund wherever it can be applied. The Democrats, if they are prudent in their day and generation, will not be thrown off their guard by silly tales of Republican apathy and demoralization. Republican weakness, if it exists, should be looked for not in the indifference of the Republican politicians to their nominees, but in the inability of the party as a whole to keep abreast of the adversary on the progressive issues of the day. For all the tangible purposes of the canvass the politicians of both parties are "in line." Acceptance of any other estimate than that of the situation in the State of New York presupposes an ignorance of existing conditions in politics which ought not be entertained by anyone who keeps his eyes and ears about him.

THE MCKINLEY ACT AND TIN PLATE.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Aug. 11.—One of the interesting facts brought out by Mr. Carlisle in the course of his recent speech in the Senate was that the McKinley Act took \$4,629,750 from the pockets of Americans and put it into the pockets of Welsh tin-plate manufacturers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. Mr. Carlisle stated this as the result of an investigation made at his request by a high authority on such subjects in England. As soon as it became known that the McKinley Bill would pass, which was the case even before July 1, 1890, American importers of tin plate began to purchase in Wales in increased quantities so as to avoid the increased tariff tax, and the Welsh manufacturers put up their prices with the result just stated. This result reached by an English investigator corresponds with that reached by comparing our Custom-House returns for 1891 with those for previous years. There is no disputing the fact that the McKinley Act put over \$4,600,000 into the pockets of the Welsh manufacturers in one year. Mr. Carlisle's English investigator found that the value of the Welsh mills engaged in the making of this plate was \$8,250,000. It follows that the Welsh manufacturers

have to thank McKinley & Co. for an extra profit exceeding half the entire value of their mills in only one year, every cent of which came out of the pockets of American consumers. And this is McKinley patriotism.

CONCERNING ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Aug. 13.—As to English sympathy with the cause of Free Trade, or freer trade, in America, it is quite enough to say we think that it certainly is no more discreditable to that cause than is Russian and Austrian and Turkish and Italian sympathy with the cause of high tariff, or Haytian and Central African sympathy with the cause of "hongo," which, we believe, is the word in those enlightened lands for robbery by taxation. It is perfectly conceivable that the United States could adopt a foreign policy that would benefit a foreign country without injuring the United States. At any rate, the claim of the Republican party is that its foreign policy of "reciprocity" is such a policy. That John Bull rejoices in the prospect of Free Trade again is certainly no reason for a belief on his part or ours that it would injure the United States and benefit England. Free Trade, it should be remembered, is free trade. There is no compulsion in it. We should not be compelled to trade with John Bull except as our own most selfish interests should dictate. If we did not want his goods, surely we would not have to buy a single article. If we did not want to sell any of our goods to him, certainly he could not buy them from us. Trade would be conducted between the peoples of the two countries simply and only to the extent that it would be found beneficial to both.

A DISAVOWAL FROM CANADA.

Toronto Empire, Aug. 13.—Republican organs are trying to scare the people across the border with the bogey that Cleveland is Canada's candidate. Cleveland's record speaks for itself, and its details round about the summer and autumn of 1888 are redolent of the tail-twisting aroma which may amuse, but does not charm, Canada.

THE DENVER "NEWS" STILL UNRECONCILED.

Denver News (Bolting Dem.), Aug. 11.—Yesterday silver, in its downward course, reached eighty-four cents per ounce. It has fallen four cents since the Minneapolis and Chicago Conventions. There has been no halt in its plunge. Steadily, surely, swiftly it descends into the gulf digged for it by John Sherman in 1873 and kept wide open ever since by Wall street's politicians in both parties—men who have sold their souls to the Wall street Moloch for the power it returns in keeping them in high positions. The men in Colorado who persist in efforts to return either Cleveland or Harrison to the Presidential office are enemies to its business and traitors to its welfare. They vote to close its mines, increase the burden of every debt, impoverish its business, and drive honest toil to penury and want.

FORWARD, THE NEW YORK "WORLD" AGAIN!

New York World (Dem.), Aug. 14.—There is hope in the great West. The people of the West are eager for the truth. The temper of the people is unchanged. They are impatient to break the money power in politics and restore the Government to the whole people. But they need help. They need money now. The *World* means that they shall have it. To-morrow we shall lay the foundation of a Western Democratic Campaign Fund to be built up by popular subscription. It will be a National Fund. The next President must be a Democrat!

Aug. 15.—Will you help? Is the cause worthy? Will you help?

New York Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 16.—Our contemporary is not only candid, but courageous. This is not the first time that it has

entered with great spirit and determination upon a crusade beyond the vicinage and struggled to inspire enthusiasm at a distance by levying contributions of zeal and activity at home. Last spring it enlisted, heart and soul, in the great work of carrying Rhode Island for the Democracy, dispatching thither all the Democratic orators at its command, including Mr. Cleveland himself. The notable Republican victory which followed these efforts would have discouraged a less disinterested and indefatigable antagonist, especially since some of the natural leaders of the Democratic party who had taken service under the *World* insisted on attributing the disaster to blunders of leadership.

THE CANDIDATE OF LABOR.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer (Dem.), Aug. 13.—The *New York Tribune* is now a full-fledged union office. Strange, isn't it, that the *Tribune* remained a non-union office until its editor and proprietor, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, was nominated for Vice-President? The union workmen of this country will look with suspicion upon the motives of a man who claimed to run his office as a non-union affair purely from principle and now, to curry favor with the union men, places his office in the union. "Beware of the Greek bearing gifts."

Chicago Evening Post (Ind.), Aug. 12.—Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, and Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency of these United States, has been formally proclaimed the laboring man's friend. The Big Six did it. The Big Six is what the *New York Typographical Union*, No. 6, is familiarly called. Last Sunday this powerful organization issued a manifesto declaring that all differences between the Union and Editor Reid's newspaper had been "fixed up," and it was no longer a "rat office." This gives Mr. Reid the opportunity he has fondly sought since his nomination to pose as the friend of down-trodden labor, which he will at once proceed to do. He is now a nice man, and he will gather in the labor vote in November—also in his eye. Sudden conversions are not always efficacious for votes in the political world.

ON THE JUDGMENT AND THE FORESIGHT OF THE FIELD-MARSHAL.

Troy Press (Dem.), Aug. 13.—All last winter Murat Halstead insisted that Flower would be the Democratic candidate. It was a foregone conclusion. Cleveland wasn't "in it," the Hill boom was a blind, and Flower a certainty. Mr. Flower did not get a single vote in Convention, the Hill followers fought for Hill to the last, and Cleveland was the only candidate that was "in it," so to speak. Before the Minneapolis Convention and at it Halstead insisted that Blaine would be nominated. Those who had confidence in his foresight and judgment were badly fooled. Untaught by these lessons, Halstead is still writing on the political situation as though he knew it all.

AMENITIES.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 13.—If we may judge from her latest photograph Mrs. Cleveland is acquiring the leading personal characteristic of her spouse as rapidly as could be reasonably expected.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.)—A correspondent who knows what he is talking about tells us elsewhere this morning that Grover Cleveland did not vote for Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876, but declined a Democratic ticket with a vulgar, unprintable remark. This was very like the Buffalo buffoon. He never was a Democrat, but a vulgarian always.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.)—When Cleveland assures a seven-years-old child that he is well grounded in the Democratic faith, or words to that effect, the big letter-writer simply means

that the little one has been told that Grover Cleveland is a very great man, and believes what he has heard.

Lawrence (Kan.) Journal (Rep.)—Grover's latest is a political letter to an eight-years-old boy, congratulating the latter upon the fact that he is still a Democrat. An eight-years-old boy is about Grover's size when it comes to a political matter. The instructions, however, should come from the boy.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.)—Democrats are confidently predicting an increased majority wherever McKinley has been swinging around the Western circle and perpetrating that antiquated tariff harangue of his. That same political oration is a direct result of the little Major's "infant industry." It is reported that Governor McKinley will take a few weeks off and prepare a new tariff speech. It is not in the Major. His speech was born in a cross-road school-house, and will last him until he dies or is placed on the retired list.

Chicago Mail (Ind.)—"What Alabama wants to do is to elect Cleveland and scotch the Force Bill," shouts the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*. Yes? There is at least room for doubt as to whether she "wants" to or not. "Where am I at?" seems to fit her case better just now.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)—That zealous Republican, Colonel John A. Cockerill, advises his party to drop Platt. Colonel Cockerill's pinfeathers appear to be in full bloom, otherwise he would know that the Republicans are afraid Platt will drop Harrison.

SENATOR CARLISLE ON SILVER.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Aug. 11.—Senator Carlisle's letter on the subject of the free coinage of silver is a "campaign document" which may take its place along with Secretary Foster's speech on the currency question as an educational paper free from partisan rancor, and so clearly expressing the writer's views that any voter of average intelligence can understand it. Mr. Carlisle is in favor of the remonetization of silver provided that can be done so as to maintain the equality between silver and gold, but he is altogether opposed to the free coinage of silver as recently proposed, and as free coinage is generally understood. He brings clearly into view the essential vice of the free coinage proposition in the forefront of his letter when he describes the policy of the free silver men as one under which "the Government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive 68 cents' worth of silver bullion when presented by the owner, and coin it at the expense of all the people of the country, and compel the people by law to receive the coin as the equivalent of 100 cents." That is the one point that should be kept constantly before the public. It fairly states the case and carries with it its own demonstration of the wrong that would be perpetrated if free coinage under these terms and conditions should be adopted. There is a seigniorage or profit on the coinage of silver at its present market value which now goes to the Government as the agent of all the people. Under free coinage, as proposed, this profit, amounting to millions of dollars, would be diverted from the Government and go to the limited number of holders of silver bullion. That is all there is to this phase of the silver question, and it is the only phase that enters into American politics. The larger questions as to what shall be done in the way of remonetizing silver, and establishing a bimetallic basis of currency here and in other countries, are subjects for discussion in the International Monetary Conference about to be held and for future action of the Governments represented therein. At present these questions have no bearing on practical politics in this country. After some agreement, or approximate agreement, shall have been reached respecting the ratio to be maintained between silver and gold, parties here may be called upon to divide as to

such ratio. The silver men will want it as low as possible, say 15½ or 16 to 1 of gold, others will advocate a ratio approximating that established by present market values, say 20 to 1, while Senator Carlisle thinks that, as the intrinsic value of silver will be increased by its remonetization, the ratio should be at some point between 16 to 1 and the present relative prices of silver and gold bullion. But, as heretofore remarked, this question is beyond that of free coinage of silver as understood in this country, which is simply a scheme to present to the owners of the silver bullion, some of whom have hoarded it up for the purpose, \$1 for an amount of silver worth only 68 cents, and to do this at the expense of the people. Senator Carlisle is opposed to this, and so also is every good Democrat and every good Republican who has not had his judgment warped by personal interests opposed to the public interest.

THE BUSINESS WORLD'S DREAD OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the 52d Congress, after a duration of eight months, was brought to an end on Friday evening of last week. Nearly all the reviews of the session agree in the opinion that Congress accomplished but little that can be regarded as wise, but might have behaved far worse if it had not occasionally been controlled by some lingering respect for public opinion. We shall be left in peace by our national legislators until the first Monday of next December, when the second or closing session of the 52d Congress will begin. For this respite the business world is exceedingly grateful. The dread of ill-considered Congressional action always weighs heavily upon the business public.—*New York Handels-Zeitung (Ind.)*, Aug. 13.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

On Aug. 14 the switchmen's strike at Buffalo assumed serious aspects. Various overt acts were committed by the strikers; cars were fired and there were attempts to interfere with the operation of the railroads. As these manifestations were continued the next day, the Sheriff of Erie County called out several companies of local militia.

On Aug. 13 and 15 there were hostile demonstrations by organized bodies of Tennessee miners to prevent the State authorities from working the convicts in the mines. Prison stockades at Tracey City and Inman were seized, and the convicts, numbering more than 650, were sent back to Nashville.

The strike of the workmen engaged in the building trades in New York City, having failed to accomplish its purpose, was declared off last week.

On Aug. 11 the differences between the Pittsburgh iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were settled, and both parties agreed to a scale of wages for the coming year. This adjustment does not change the situation at Homestead, where the Carnegie Company refuses to have any dealings with its former employes.

New York Volkszeitung (German Socialist), Aug. 16.—The spirit of Homestead is abroad in the land. From all quarters come reports of unrest; and the workmen concerned are departing from their former character of "law-abiding citizens" and seeking to gain their rights by proceedings contrary to the law. Much as we welcome the development of resistance in the ranks of American workmen, we must deplore the misapplication of energy to methods that cannot lead to desired results. Destruction of property in the battles of labor is a hindering method, and recourse to it is evidence of comparatively little advancement in the labor movement, or the country or the branch of the movement involved. So long as the English workmen destroyed the

machines used for manufacturing they enjoyed no growth. Not until they got together in their organizations and began to fight the enemy systematically did they attain successes of a kind insuring further successes. In like manner the methods employed in Buffalo will hardly lead to success. It is on this account that we disapprove such methods, and for no other reason.

New York Tribune, Aug. 16.—The situation developed by the switchmen's strike on the Erie & Lehigh Valley Railway systems is rapidly growing in gravity. As in the Homestead case, the early phases of the strike have been marked by acts of lawlessness; property of the companies has been wantonly and wickedly destroyed. It would seem as if the strikers were entirely indifferent to the good opinion of the public; as if they regarded the statement, so often made by leaders of the labor organizations, that no strike can succeed without the sympathetic support of the great mass of the people, as mere idle talk. Such a conviction cannot help to a solution of the labor problem.

New York Herald, Aug. 16.—Lawlessness on the part of strikers is always unwarranted and always to be condemned. But that shown at Buffalo seems to be peculiarly wanton and outrageous. There was not the slightest provocation for it, and there can be no sort of excuse for it. It is a dangerous blunder as well as a crime for any body of men to resort to violence against a railway company. This is not only to violate the laws of the State, but also to defy those of the United States. Any unlawful interference with the carrying of the mails or the operations of inter-state commerce is a crime of which Federal authority may take cognizance.

New York Times, Aug. 16.—In Tennessee, under the system of leasing convicts, any employer who is dissatisfied with the conduct of his laborers, or thinks he pays them too much, is at liberty to hire laborers of the State, whom he feeds and clothes in such a manner as merely to sustain their lives, and for whose services he pays the State. It is not enough to say that such a system is liable to abuse. Such a system is necessarily an abuse, and a very gross abuse. Freeman employed in certain industries find themselves underbid by the State in its capacity of an owner of slaves. The State undertakes to furnish men who will work for the minimum of subsistence, all over this going to their owner, and it puts the services of these slaves in direct competition with the services of freemen, who not only have a higher standard of living than the minimum of subsistence, but who have or may have families to support out of the proceeds of their labor. It is possible that coal may be more cheaply mined by this slave labor than by free labor, but in a civilized community that consideration is not to the purpose. The competition is essentially iniquitous, and it is a disgrace to the State of Tennessee that it was not put an end to long ago. All parties in the State seem to be equally responsible for this disgrace. Last year a sufficient warning of the sentiment of the miners was given when they, with the assistance or the sympathy of the entire population of the neighborhood, overpowered the guards, destroyed the stockade of the convict camp, and let the prisoners go free.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Aug. 11.—After nearly a score of conferences, held during the past two months, the Pittsburgh iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association have settled their differences. The scale has been signed, and in a few days upwards of 20,000 men will resume work. Everybody is delighted, mill-owners and workmen, storekeepers and all classes interested in the continued operation of the great industrial establishments which are the life of the Iron City. Every year this matter has to be gone over afresh, and sometimes there is quite a prolonged hitch; but it is seldom that the dispute is not settled much easier than it was at this

time. The Pittsburgh settlement is a matter which interests the iron trade of the whole country, and it, indeed, is of importance to almost every branch of manufacture. Had the threatened break occurred, all negotiations been declared off, a contest of gigantic proportions would have ensued, one involving an immense labor army and hundreds of millions of capital. The men at Homestead and those who, out of sympathy with them, left their places in the other Carnegie mills, should ponder this Pittsburgh settlement. If the workmen who have just come to a satisfactory agreement with their employers had adopted the Homestead methods, they would have been as bad off in the future as the strikers who are now out of work, and will soon be out of homes. The Amalgamated Association committed a fearful error when it did not openly and wholly repudiate the Homestead lawlessness. It owed this to itself, and to the interests of all honest labor. It is to be hoped, now that the Pittsburgh Conference has come to such a satisfactory end, influences will be brought to bear on the steel workers which will end the wearisome and costly farce that has been going on at the great Carnegie works for the past month.

Jersey City Evening Journal, Aug. 12.—The collapse of the strike of the building trades workmen in New York is a very important victory for the interests of free labor and for the maintenance of the sound doctrine, that everybody should mind his own business. The tyranny of the walking delegates over the workmen has received a telling blow, and if honest laboring men are hereafter foolish enough to allow the bread to be taken out of their mouths by the arbitrary proceedings and orders of these peripatetic \$5-a-day fellows, who do no work except going around forbidding other people working, they will deserve little sympathy. This most foolish and unreasonable strike was begun about three months ago, and it is estimated that it has already caused a loss in unearned wages to the fifteen or twenty thousand workmen affected by it, of more than a million dollars. The strike was originally commenced on the most preposterous of pretexts. An engineer, who was a member of a labor union, had been fined \$50 by his union, and refused to pay it. Thereupon the committee, or the walking delegates representing the union, called on his employers and demanded that the engineer be discharged from their employment unless he would pay the fine. As this was a matter with which his employers had no more to do than they had with the private affairs of any club, or association, or Sunday-school, and as the engineer was a competent and faithful workman, they very properly refused to discharge him. Then the strike was ordered, and out of this the whole subsequent trouble and series of strikes grew. Could anything be more absurd or indefensible than the demand that was made upon the employing firm?

OLD CONDITIONS PASSING AWAY.

Toronto Week (leading Canadian weekly paper), Aug. 12.—Wisely or unwisely, rightly or wrongly, nothing is much more certain than that the old policy of *laissez faire*, which left the whole question of wages to be settled by the law of demand and supply—that is, by an unequal contest between the purse of the capitalist and the necessities of the laborer,—is doomed. By what system of coöperation, or arbitration, or confiscation, it is to be succeeded, depends very largely upon the foresight and statesmanship of those who may happen to be at the head of the State during the period of transition. The one thing that is clear is that those who are clinging fondly to the old notions of political economy, crying out that the legal rights of property must be respected, according to the old definitions, and taking it for granted that if Mr. Frick and other managers, in the interests of their companies, choose to scout all questions of abstract moral right, and to insist on their pound of flesh according to

the laws, laws which the representatives of labor declare have always hitherto been made by representatives of capital who naturally saw but one side of the case, there is nothing to be done but to let them have their way; the one thing that is clear is that those who thus reason fail to see the real seriousness of the situation, and are reckoning without their host.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Springfield Republican, Aug. 15.—Governors do commute sentences, and have done so from colonial times in the older States, so that so far as precedent and custom can legalize this practice it has been legalized. Commutation of sentences has been regarded as a partial pardon, and the right to entirely pardon has been held to include the right to remit the imposed penalty in part, or to substitute a minor for a major punishment. If it is a legal custom, and has been pronounced such by the highest Courts of the States and the nation, it is likely to be a permanent one. If the verdict of the Courts has not been pronounced upon this custom and this Tennessee case should lead to a declaration of its illegality, the public welfare would be the gainer. In no way is the pardoning power more abused than in this commutation of sentences. This custom is the refuge of weak and corrupt executives. It enables the former to compromise between the petitioners, who urge pardon, and the legal deserts of the prisoner and the pressure of public opinion. If Governor Buchanan had been shut up to the alternative of pardoning King or refusing to interfere in his case, King would probably have been hanged.

Nashville Banner, Aug. 11.—The fact is published that among the petitions drummed up to influence the Governor in the King case, was one signed by a lot of United States Senators, Representatives, and Governors of States. Now why should these prominent public men of this and other States be petitioning Governor Buchanan in regard to a matter about which they know comparatively little and about which they really care less? It is because they signed the petitions as a personal favor to some prominent person who had been induced to interest himself in the matter, or because they had their sympathies aroused by the appeal of distress. But what should the Governor have to do with such petitions? They are sent to him simply to swerve him to one side. They should not be regarded as of any weight compared with the facts and considerations upon which the Governor should alone depend in coming to a right decision. The truth is—and we wish to give emphasis to the declaration—the sending of such a petition, signed by big politicians and public men, who are supposed to be influential in all things because of their station, is a direct reflection upon the official integrity of the Governor. It is equivalent to saying: "The Governor, after looking into the merits of the case, may be impelled by a sense of duty to refuse to interfere with the judgment of the Courts. We sign this petition to influence him to adopt a contrary course. He will, doubtless, be weak enough to be influenced by our petition, although we have no knowledge of the facts except from hearsay."

THE SUGAR-REFINERY HELLS.

Twentieth Century (New York), Aug. 11.—Why should human beings calling themselves men and freemen slave in sugar factories and scramble over one another for the privilege of being employed in such hells? In sober earnest, would a man not better die—he and his wife and children—than continue living under the conditions that exist in such establishments? Nearly 500 of the 1,400 employes in the refineries of Williamsburg, N. Y., were prostrated by the heat during the week ending July 30, and of these fourteen died. Inside the refineries the temperature ranged from 110 to 140 degrees. The poor devils who labor in these infernos are known to their employers and to

one another by numbers, not by names; and properly so, for what right can such wretches have to the distinction of a name? But what would you have? The world must have white sugar, and white sugar is not to be had save at this terrible cost. "It would entail an enormous loss to shut down the works" during a season of extreme heat such as prevailed at the end of July. Money loss, of course, is meant; loss of human life and infernal conditions of human living and working are unworthy of consideration in this age of competition. Surely this sort of thing must cease, even if the foundations of society and of law and order be shaken in the effort to make an end of it.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

The following is the new British Cabinet:

Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Earl Rosebery; Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt; Home Secretary, Herbert H. Asquith; President of the Local Government Board, The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler; Secretary of State for War, The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman; First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer; Chief Secretary for Ireland, The Right Hon. John Morley; President of the Board of Trade, The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella; Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell; Solicitor-General, John Rigby; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, The Right Hon. Samuel Walker; Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. MacDermott; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, The Right Hon. Edward P. C. Marjoribanks; Solicitor-General for Scotland, Alexander Asher; Lord Advocate of Scotland, The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour; Secretary of State for India and Vice-President of the Council, The Earl of Kimberley; Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Marquis of Ripon; Secretary for Scotland, Sir George O. Trevelyan; Postmaster-General, Mr. Arnold Morley; Vice-President of the Council on Education, Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, James Bryce; Viceroy of Ireland (without a seat in the Cabinet), Baron Houghton.

London Daily News (Gladstonian), Aug. 17.—We consider it immaterial who the Viceroy of Ireland is just now, as long as Mr. Morley has the practical conduct of the government of Ireland; but it is satisfactory to know that Baron Houghton is regarded as a man of great promise and as likely to go far in a career of statesmanship. The new Government, so far as it has been arranged, has a good deal of youth about it. Messrs. Asquith, Acland, and Arnold Morley are examples of rapid but well-deserved elevation. The heaviest work will fall upon Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and John Morley as the inner council for drafting the Home Rule Bill. It can hardly be said that the new Cabinet is not a duly representative one. Nor can the old complaint be made that the peers have had it all their own way.

London Times (anti-Gladstonian), Aug. 17.—Taken as a whole, the Ministry can scarcely be expected to display, with one or two exceptions, that independence of thought which was formerly supposed to be an honorable distinction of Liberal administrations. It approaches closely Mr. Gladstone's ideal of himself as the Government and his colleagues as the chief clerks, which he was unable to realize when he had independent colleagues like Lord Hartington, John Bright, the Duke of Argyll, and Joseph Chamberlain. Putting Lord Rosebery aside, the Cabinet is not likely to have much influence on Mr. Gladstone's policy.

New York Times, Aug. 17.—To foreigners the most interesting announcement in the list of the selections to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is that of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. There can be no doubt that the appointment of Mr. Morley is politically the strongest and absolutely the wisest that could be made. It leaves no doubt of the sincerity of the new Government upon the question of Home Rule, while it is calculated to conciliate both factions of Irish members. There is no Irish member whose name would carry equal weight, and, indeed, there has been in recent years no Irishman but Mr. Parnell himself who could afford to take the place. Mr. Morley has proved his interest in the

Irish cause, not only in the usual Parliamentary way, but by a personal visit to Ireland at a time of great excitement, which enabled him to bear much valuable testimony. As to the rest of the Ministry, it may fairly be said that Mr. Gladstone has made the best Parliamentary use of his material, and that there is no sign in the appointments of a deference to the "interest" which has commonly determined a great part of the make-up of modern Cabinets. Lord Rosebery's appointment, for a conspicuous example, is merely an acknowledgment of ability.

MOROCCO.

L'Indépendance Belge (Brussels), July 22.—What is especially remarkable about the failure of the Anglo-Moroccan negotiations is the lively irritation that failure seems to have produced at London against French policy. They accuse France of having instigated the resistance of the Sultan, and of having prevented an understanding between him and England. Some journals, more or less ministerial, go so far as to threaten the Quai d'Orsay with revenge on the part of the Foreign Office, which, according to these journals, is resolved to return to the charge and to transform Morocco into another Egypt "placed under the aegis of Great Britain, with the concurrence of the other Powers." That England has nurtured the project of exercising over the Sultanate a sort of protectorate analogous to the one she has established in the valley of the Nile, is a fact that evidently underlies all the sorrowful commentaries of the English press on the check to the Ewan-Smith mission. In reproaching France with having caused the failure of a commercial and consular arrangement from which all the Powers, with France at their head, would have profited, the organs of the English Foreign Office use exactly the same argument which they employ in regard to Egypt, where, if we may believe these organs, England directs public affairs solely in the general interest of Europe and civilization. It is easy to conceive that France has employed her influence to prevent the British mission from attaining its ends. The interests of France in Morocco and the entire neighborhood of Algeria are as important and as respectable as those of England in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Those interests demand that France should guard her prestige in the eyes of her Mussulman subjects, the more strenuously because England has already wounded that prestige by the preponderance she has acquired in Egypt. One does not, then, readily understand the bitterness with which the London press has reproached France with having defended the Sultanate and the Franco-Spanish interests against the ambitious enterprise of Sir Charles Ewan-Smith. If the representatives of the Republic at Tangiers and Fez have really put spikes in the wheels of the English mission, it was fair war. That, however, does not make it any the less regrettable that Anglo-French rivalry in Morocco has been unchained at a time when the Sultanate is rent by tribal wars, and when a breath of fanaticism threatens Europeans of all sects and all nationalities. A common understanding against the common enemy, that is against the blind and unreasoning hatred of the Berbers, is essential, and it is just at this instant that a profound disagreement, through the daring initiative of the English Foreign Office, has arisen. Happily we need not despair of an appeasing influence by a Gladstone Cabinet. Everyone knows the ideas of the old Liberal statesman in respect to the English occupation of Egypt. He has not at his disposal a sufficiently strong majority to enable him to put these ideas into execution at once. Thoroughly opposed, however, to increasing the responsibilities of Great Britain abroad, and inspired by the most friendly sentiments toward France, he will at least be able to avoid everything which would be of a nature to envenom the relations of the two countries, and intensify the questions which at this moment divide them. If Lord Salisbury

were still in power, incidents like that of Morocco might become acute or even end in open conflict. Under Mr. Gladstone, the chances of a pacific and equitable solution, taking into account the susceptibilities and legitimate interests of France, will be sensibly increased.

London Spectator, Aug. 6.—Lord Rosebery will be acting wisely if he seeks diligently for a solution of the African problem. Unquestionably there exists plenty of material out of which to form a compromise. French sentiment may be involved in Egypt, but French interests of a far more tangible kind attach to the Empire of Morocco. Let Lord Rosebery say: "Give us a free hand in Egypt, and we will throw no difficulties in the way of those 'rectifications of frontier' which you desire in Morocco, in order to connect your Algerian possessions with your West Coast provinces. We do not ask you to admit our right to annex Egypt, or to occupy or administer it permanently, as you occupy and administer Tunis. We merely ask that you should give up your vexatious but yet ineffective policy of throwing sand into the wheels of the machine. We shall still hold to our intention of leaving Egypt when Egypt is fit to be left, and you will really be expediting, not retarding that event, by enabling us to do full justice to the country. All we ask you to do, is to adopt a neutral instead of an antagonistic attitude. Let Egypt alone, and instruct your representative there to act as do the representatives of other friendly Powers. In exchange, we will do nothing to encourage the Sultan of Morocco to resist and prevent your acquisition of the territories you desire on the Algerian border, and will recognize your prospective rights to the interior of Morocco, in the event of a break-up of the Sultan's authority. In a word, and provided that Tangier and the African coast-line of the Straits is not interfered with, we leave the rest of Morocco to be dealt with by you." France has many good reasons for meeting such a proposal favorably. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the general advantages that would ensue if Lord Rosebery were to succeed in arriving at a *modus vivendi* of the kind we have sketched. We should be free to do our work thoroughly in Egypt, and should be far more likely to see the arrival of the time when Egypt can stand by herself, than we are while France tries to counterminimize our policy of establishing Egypt on a firm basis. All who desire to see us evacuate the Delta, should desire to see the abandonment by France of her present attitude.

TROUBLE ON THE CONGO.

New York Tribune, Aug. 14.—The Congo Free State is evidently in need of a stronger Government, and of a more numerous police force. For months past there have been uprisings of the natives, and raids by the Arabs, which the Administration has been unable to suppress. Now several tribes are in revolt, and Arab raiders are destroying factories and stations and massacring the settlers at will. Twenty agents of the Katanga Company, according to latest dispatches, have been killed on the Upper Congo, and much property has been destroyed. This is a serious blow, for Katanga is one of the choicest parts of the whole Congo State. It is eminently salubrious, and almost inconceivably rich in natural resources. The recent expedition of Captain Stairs fully and satisfactorily established the authority of the Congo Free State there, and the Katanga Company has since been proceeding in entire harmony with the Government. So the outrage upon the company's agents and property is a direct assault upon the administration of the Free State. The obvious lesson of these events is that philanthropy and commerce are not in themselves sufficient for the redemption of a savage country. They must be backed up by an effective military force. The ruthless conquest of any country by arms is to be deplored. But so is the sacrifice of lives by sending unprotected men among hostile barbarians. In Africa the European settlers have not to deal

merely with the untamed natives. They have to cope with the Arab slave-raiders, who are of all men the most treacherous, truculent, and bloodthirsty. They look upon the Europeans as their natural and deadliest foes, and miss no chance of exterminating them. Under such circumstances, there are only two reasonable courses that can be pursued. Either Europeans should stay out of the country altogether, and leave the Arabs in undisturbed possession, or they should go in with a force strong enough to hold the enemy in absolute subjection. Any other course invites disaster. The Congo Free State Government has decided to take possession of its vast domain. It should do so, then, with a hand so strong as to make impossible any further resistance by the Arabs.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Ottawa Citizen, Aug. 11.—The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries upon the fisheries of the Dominion for the year 1891 is only now being distributed, but the cause of this apparent tardiness is revealed in the carefully compiled statistics with which the blue book is replete. Probably not more than once in the year, and that when the contents of this report are noticed in the newspapers, is the importance of the fishing industry brought to public notice. In the fisheries of the Dominion last year 65,575 men, and 1,027 vessels and 30,438 boats were employed; the capital invested in craft, nets, and other appliances being estimated at \$7,376,186, nearly double the amount so invested ten years ago. The total yield of the fisheries of 1891 was \$18,977,878, showing an increase of a million and a quarter dollars over the product of the previous year. With the exception of the Province of Ontario, a slight increase is noticed in the catch in all parts of the Dominion. The Nova Scotia fisheries yielded \$7,011,300, or 35 per cent. of the total; New Brunswick, \$3,571,050; Quebec, \$2,008,378; Prince Edward Island, \$1,238,733; British Columbia, \$3,008,755; Ontario, \$1,806,389; Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$332,969. The decline in Ontario is attributed to reduction in the market value of the herring catch, and to the unprecedented gales experienced on Lakes Erie and Huron. In the estimate of the British Columbia catch is included \$794,925 representing the value of seal skins as compared with \$492,261 in 1890. The report of Mr. Wilmot, Superintendent of Fish Culture, contains proof abundant that the distribution of large numbers of artificially hatched fry during the past eight or ten years has replenished the fisheries in lakes and streams to an appreciable degree.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CLOSING OF THE FAIR ON SUNDAY.

Chicago Advance (Cong.), Aug. 11.—The question now is, What shall be done with the twenty-two Sundays during the World's Columbian Fair? What uses shall be made of them? From the nature of the case, they cannot be left empty. The day, set apart from the other days of the week and "made for man," was divinely meant for a purpose. A peculiar responsibility is to come with the World's Fair Sundays. The already pressing question is, what special uses shall be provided for them? At the best, Chicago is bound to be enormously overrun during the Fair, and the customary quietude of the Sunday will inevitably be much broken in upon. Streets will be thronged and city railways crowded, though not to any such extent as would be the case were the Exposition to be kept open. In that case, excursions from every quarter would fill the whole city with noise and tumult. But as it is, there will be many thousands of the world's visitors in the city every Sunday. Many of them, weary with sightseeing or with long journeying, will be glad enough for the rest of a quiet Sunday, or for the "still hour" in some

one of the churches of their preference. But a very great number of the eager-minded men and women who will be here will have come because of their interest in what seems to them the tremendously urgent religious, social, or other philanthropic and reformatory problems of the time. For purposes of this sort the Sunday will present opportunities that will need to be provided for with great foresight and with all possible alertness and enterprise. Of course the closing of churches for summer vacations will be out of the question. Pastors will be under obligation to be at their very best. Distinguished clergymen from abroad will be invited to preach. Laymen known to have had part in some significant lines of activity where the fresh forces of an applied Christianity have been at work, or who may have some distinct message for the hour born out of their own experience, will be called on to speak. Conferences, councils, discussions, congresses, whatever the name relating to some one or other of the questions, that ought to burn, if they do not, in the thought and heart of those who are intent on how to bring every thought and condition of human life into obedience to Christ, will, if our religious organizations and Christian leaders know the nature of the opportunity, be carefully prepared for. Nor will the sacred uses of music be neglected, in choir and chorus, in solo or in concert, with all the legitimate accompaniments and appliances by which the hearts of people may be touched and tuned to finer issues and nobler sentiments.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, Aug. 11.—The suggestion that members of Congress were moved by apprehensions of popular disapproval, and not by conscientious scruples, may be taken for what it is worth. If they believed it was "the wish of the people" that the Fair should be kept closed on Sunday, they did not need to consider their own scruples or convictions in the matter. Whatever they may think of the Sabbath as a religious tenet, they could not divest themselves of the knowledge that Sabbath observance is a civil institution which it is their duty to protect. Patriotism and fidelity to their official obligations, no less than a desire to fully represent the popular will, were sufficient justification for those who voted in favor of Sunday-closing. If they were honest men, imbued with a proper sense of their duty in the premises, it was not necessary for them to be straitlaced Sabbatarians, or "strict observers of the Sabbath day," to bring them to the point of standing up in defense of the American Sabbath in the eyes of the civilized world. It can be truthfully said, however, that those who so voted manifested a conscientiousness and fidelity to conviction and principle entirely lacking in those who were willing to see the nation committed to outrageous Sabbath desecration that the receipts of the Fair might be increased.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 11.—The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was, it will be remembered, closed to the general public on Sundays, but was open to friends of the Directors, to politicians, bankers, and thousands of other people "on the inside." The ordinary citizen who had no "pull" with the management—who was unfortunate enough to have no friend on the Board of Directors or in some responsible position—found the gates closed in his face on Sundays. But every Sunday while the Exposition was in progress hundreds—perhaps thousands—were admitted to the grounds and had the privilege of viewing the great Exposition without coming in contact with the vulgar multitude. If Sunday-closing is agreed to by the Directors of the approaching Columbian Exposition, we may be sure that it will prove just as great a sham, fraud, and humbug as was the so-called Sunday-closing at Philadelphia.

Hebrew Journal (New York), Aug. 12.—Chicago will have even less scruples than New York in offering grogshop and "dive" attractions on Sundays while the great Exposition is closed. The contemplation of this result of

their efforts will, no doubt, cause much gratification to Wilbur F. Crafts and the hosts of his thoughtless, foolish colleagues, who have succeeded admirably in making all necessary arrangements for having a pandemonium of wild orgies and dissolute debauchery at Chicago during the World's Fair on every Sunday from its opening to the close. The diabolical nature of their work would lead pessimists to surmise that some of the leaders are in the employ of the liquor and allied interests.

New York Truth Seeker (Infidel), Aug. 13.—It may be that Congress will reconsider its action, or that the Fair managers will refuse the money on the terms imposed, but each possibility is highly improbable. But the closing of the Fair is not the worst part of the bad business. That is, that Congress has violated the Constitution by recognizing the holy day of a religious sect and thereby practically established that religion.

PRAYERS TO THE ANGELS BY ISRAELITES.

American Israelite (Cincinnati), Aug. 11.—"Do the Israelites pray to the angels?" is one of the questions addressed to us. We say that some do, and in violation of the second commandment of the Decalogue, according to Nachmanides, who understands "Thou shalt have no other *Elohim* before me" to exclude the angels from man's prayer, which should be addressed to God only. (See his commentary to Exodus xx., and his *Derasha*, p. 15.) In the Talmud (Synhedrin 38 b., also in Yerushalmi Shekalim) it is expressly stated that no prayer should be addressed to angels or deceased saints. Joseph Albo objects to all prayers in which the names of angels are mentioned. All prayers recorded in the Bible—also in the Talmud—from Abraham to Ezra, are invariably directed to God only; and Moses said: "Who is like the Lord our God, who is nigh to us in all, we may call to Him." The Kabbalists, however, whose esoteric mysticism is in more than one respect anti-Jewish, have always to do with the angels and the evil spirits, just like the authors of the gospel story; they introduced also this violation of Jewish doctrine, and got the angels into their prayers. Their doctrines and customs found their way into the Orthodox Rabbinical prayer-books, and they also ignorantly enough pray to angels, also to deceased saints. This adulteration of pure doctrine by Kabbalistic notions was one of the causes which led to the reconstruction of the common prayer-book, to purge it from all Kabbalistic notions. It evidences a misconception of the God idea as taught in revelation to render homage or worship to any being, real or imaginary, aside of the Living God of Israel, or to place any phantasmagory, hypostasis, angel, or mediator, between man and the Omniscient and Omnipresent God, whose grace is as infinite as his existence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RIGGIN.

New York Evening Post, Aug. 16.—The funeral of Riggins at Philadelphia last Sunday was an awful warning to the friends of the American navy. A sailor goes ashore in a foreign port, and, with others like-minded, gets into a drunken row with certain natives of the lower classes. Shots are fired and this one happens to be killed. The bullying of Chili by our Government apropos of this incident was an advertising dodge on the part of the present Administration. It advertised Mr. Harrison as a candidate for renomination and it advertised the new navy as a tool to be put to use whenever possible. So when Riggins' body came back for interment, a Philadelphia paper embraced the occasion to do a little advertising for itself. It became the organ first of Riggins, then of the navy, then of the Harrison Administration (not without pangs of jealousy on the part of other near-by organs), and finally of the American eagle. It procured

from the Mayor of Philadelphia a permit for the use of Independence Hall for the lying in state of the remains of Riggins—an honor extended to only two Americans before him, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln. Then it procured a highfalutin sermon from the Rev. Mr. MacGregor, which would offend the literary taste of Sam Jones, and have made Riggins sorry that he died if he could have known that it was preached over him. True to the advertising instinct, the reverend gentleman brought in Wanamaker and his clothing department in one of his most glowing periods.

Springfield Republican, Aug. 14.—He was distinguished in no way above the average of his shipmates, he had never done anything out of the ordinary, and he died in a street broil in Valparaiso. The worst aspect of the whole performance is that it cheapens such honors, and robs them of distinction when worthily bestowed.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Riggins organ), Aug. 15.—The Riggins demonstration has shattered forever that pernicious doctrine advanced by the Philadelphia Press and some of the Mugwump and Democratic papers that Independence Hall should be held sacred for officials of high rank. . . . Hereafter we shall hear no more of such teachings. They are un-American in the extreme. They savor of British snobbery. . . . Riggins was "only a boatswain's mate," but he did his duty. He wore the navy blue. He died while in the service of the country. He felt that American freedom in every country of the world might be demonstrated. . . . He was of the people. So were Lincoln and Grant. The plain people have furnished the greatest men. By virtue of rank Riggins was not great. But he was a good, true American and that is greatness enough for any man.

With solemn pomp and funeral dirge the last sad rites have been done for the martyr to his country's flag. Riggins lies in his tomb in the city where he was brought up and which he loved so well. . . . It will be long before any nation again insults an American or the American flag. Future generations can bring their children to the tomb of Riggins. . . . It is a solemn lesson that will never be forgotten, but will sink deep into the hearts of a loyal people.

Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15.—The official funeral of Sailor Riggins yesterday afternoon was the occasion for an outburst of patriotic feeling. There was little or nothing of the sentiment of hero-worship in yesterday's demonstration.

KANSAS BEET SUGAR.

Kansas City Journal.—A company has at last been organized for the establishment of a beet sugar refinery in Kansas. Talk of putting in establishments of this kind has been going on in Kansas for several years, but the enterprise has never seemed to progress beyond the verbal stage. The company just formed proposes to put in its plant at Leavenworth, and the stockholders are mostly citizens of that place. Mr. H. L. Earle, one of the interested capitalists, says the refinery will turn out an annual product of about 5,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar. Mr. Earle is convinced that the business of growing sugar beets will be much more remunerative to the farmers than growing grain. "Instead of raising wheat," he says, "the farmers will make more money by raising beets. They will be paid \$4.50 per ton for beets delivered at the factory. From fifteen to twenty tons of beets can be raised per acre. Beet raising is a great source of wealth to any country. We shall buy direct from the farmers and the money will remain in the country. Cotton and cereals will not be in it with beets." The practicability and profitability of raising beets and making them into sugar is not a mere matter of speculation. There is no guess work about it. Kansas has so near at hand as Nebraska an example of what can be done in this line. Nebraska has two large refineries

in successful operation, turning out from beets grown in the State as good a quality of sugar as the market affords. It has been scientifically shown that the soil and climate of Kansas are as well adapted to growing the sugar beet as the soil and temperature of Nebraska.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

New York Spectator.—The fifty-three life assurance companies transacting an active business in 1891 disbursed in that year \$144,557,932, an increase of \$10,342,027 over 1890. Of this large sum the policyholders received \$97,026,344, as against \$90,015,553 the previous year. The death claims absorbed \$55,827,086; \$8,481,069 was paid for matured endowments; annuitants received \$2,001,147; lapsed, surrendered, and purchased policies took \$16,513,387, and \$14,203,855 was divided among the policyholders as dividends. The disbursements of the companies other than payments to policyholders reached \$47,531,588, apportioned as follows: stockholders' dividends, \$643,946; commissions and expenses of agents, \$28,983,195; salaries, medical fees, and other charges of employes, \$6,200,217; taxes, licenses, fees, and fines, \$2,535,139; all other expenses, \$8,883,889; profit and loss account, \$789,222. It is satisfactory to note that, while an increase is again shown in the expense account, it is smaller than for the past few years. In 1890 the expenses increased over \$8,000,000 as compared with the previous year, while in 1891 the increase was only \$3,000,000, although a larger business was written. With the reform steps that have been taken during the current year the expense account will probably show up still better in the 1892 results.

A WONDERFUL MAGNET.—Probably the largest and strongest magnet in the world is that at Willet's Point, New York. It came to be made by accident. Major King happened to see two large 15-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused side by side on the dock and immediately conceived the idea that a magnet of enormous power could be constructed by means of these cannon, with a submarine cable wound around them. The magnet, which stands about 10 feet from the ground, is 18 feet long, and has eight miles of cable wound about the upper part of the guns. It takes a force of 25,000 pounds to pull off the armature. A seemingly impossible experiment was performed with some 15-inch solid cannon balls, the magnet holding several of them suspended in the air, one under the other. The most interesting experiment was the test made of a non-magnetic watch. The test was highly satisfactory. The magnet was so powerful that an ordinary watch was stopped stock still as soon as it came within three feet of it, while an American non-magnetic watch was for 10 minutes held in front of the magnet, and it did not vary the hundredth part of a second. A sledge-hammer wielded in a direction opposite to the magnet, feels as though one were trying to hit a blow with a long feather in a gale of wind.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

GOOD MILK.—Good milk should have the following properties: It must be of a slightly yellowish color, not bluish, and a greasy film should adhere to the glass containing it. It must be absolutely sweet. On boiling no disagreeable odor must be given off with the steam, and no separation or thickening take place. On standing for some time in a glass or bottle, no sediment or particles of foreign matter must settle out.—*American Dairyman.*

"JOURNALISM."—The recent suicide of Judge Normile, in St. Louis, in a fit of depression caused by the strictures of the *Post-Dispatch*, is the leading sensation of the day. The unfortunate man's corpse was hardly cold before a *Post-Dispatch* reporter called at the house, and, naming the paper he represented, said: "I want to see the body, please."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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 Protection—A Help to Few, A Hindrance to Many. The Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 12 pp.
 Tariff Policy (Our). The Hon. John Dalzell. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 13½ pp. From a Republican point of view.
 Tariffs (Preferential), The Question of. The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. (High Commissioner for Canada). *Fort. Rev.*, London, Aug., 9 pp. Has especial reference to the commercial relation between the United States and Canada.
 Teacher's Influence in Politics. George J. Luckey, LL.D., Supt. City Schools, Pittsburgh. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 6 pp.
 William and Bismarck. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug., 12 pp.
 Woman's National Council (The). Frances E. Willard. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 14 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Bible (The) and Modern Discoveries. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, Aug., 10 pp. Boston Monday Lecture.
 Clergymen, The Literary Culture of. *Andover Rev.*, Aug., 3 pp. Give reasons for pursuing literary studies.
 Egyptian Religion (The Ancient). J. A. S. Grant-Bey, M.D., LL.D. *Biblia*, Aug., 5½ pp. A Lecture on the Religious Beliefs of the Ancient Egyptians as to the Entities of the Human Body and Their Destinies.
 Fiction and Faith. Julia Wedgwood. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug., 8 pp. Critique of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's books.
 Masons (the), Our Brothers. II. *Lyceum*, Dublin, July, 5½ pp. Argues that the Masonic Fraternity teaches religious doctrines antagonistic to the Roman Catholic Church.

- North America and the World's Future. The Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. *Our Day*, Aug., 9 pp. Deals with religious missions in North America.
 Sabbath-School (The) as a Factor in Public Education. The Rev. W. F. Crafts. *Our Day*, Aug., 5 pp.
 Ufilas, and the Conversion of the Goths. Prof. A. G. Hopkins. *Andover Rev.*, Aug., 18 pp. Historical.
 Westminster Confession (the), The Proposed Revision of. Prof. C. A. Briggs. *Andover Rev.*, Aug., 15 pp. General criticism of the proposed revision.
 World's Fair (the), The Religious Possibilities of. The Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D. *Our Day*, Aug., 14 pp. An address at the recent National Convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Appendicitis, The Treatment of—A Conservative View—Illustrative Cases. Nelson G. Richmond, M.D. *Buffalo Med. Jour.*, Aug., 11 pp.
 Auriga (the Constellation), The New Star in. Prof. Ralph Copeland, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 9 pp.
 Dreams, Imagination in. Frederick Greenwood. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Aug., 18 pp.
 Ectopic Gestation, Cases of, Actual, not Text Book Experience with. J. F. W. Ross, M.D. *Buffalo Med. Jour.*, Aug., 12 pp.
 Epilepsy, The Treatment of. F. Peterson, M.D. *Buffalo Med. Jour.*, Aug., 5 pp.
 Hypnotism: A Inquiry. A Blair Thaw, M.D. *Lend-A-Hand*, Aug., 2 pp.
 Influenza: Its Origin, and Mode of Spreading. Julius Althaus, M.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug., 14½ pp.
 Kirchhoff's Law, Pringsheim on. Henry Crew. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 6 pp.
 Man Above Nature. The Rev. L. Curtis. *Andover Rev.*, Aug., 11 pp. Argues that a higher economy exalts man to the position of command over nature through higher functions that involve supernatural agency.
 Mars, the Occultation of, by the Moon (July 11, 1892), Photographs of, Made at the Kenwood Astro-Physical Observatory. George E. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 3 pp. Illus.
 Mars (the Planet), Colors Exhibited by. William H. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 3 pp.
 Nebulae (New and Old), Notes on. Lewis Swift. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 2 pp.
 Nebular Hypothesis. James E. Keeler. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 4 pp. Illus.
 Nova Aurigae, On. William Huggins, F.R.S., and Mrs. Huggins. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 14 pp. Illus.
 Pelvic Inflammations, The Natural History of. Joseph Price, M.D. *Buffalo Med. Jour.*, Aug., 6 pp.
 Petrie's "Illahun, Kahun, and Gurob." J. N. Fradenburgh, D.D. *Biblia*, Aug., 5½ pp. Descriptive of the work.
 Puerpal Infection. Eugene A. Smith, M.D. *Buffalo Med. Jour.*, Aug., 4 pp.
 Science (Recent). Prince Krapotkin. *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 19 pp. I. Chemistry. II. Discoveries bearing upon the "Missing Links." III. Bacteriology.
 Sirius, the Color of, The History of. T. J. J. See. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 3 pp.
 Sun-Spots, the Spectra of, Notes on. A. L. Cortie. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Aug., 8 pp. With Diagram.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Australia, Lending Money to. His Excellency Sir R. G. G. Hamilton, K.C.B. (Governor of Tasmania). *XIX Cent.*, Aug., 8 pp. Argues that the lending of money by England to Australia is not an act of benevolence, but an advantage to England.
 Charities (Medical), The Confusion in. C. S. Loch (Secretary, Charity Organization Society). *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 13 pp. Deals with medical relief.
 Chinese Exclusion. The Hon. Sidney Dean. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 4 pp. Opposes Chinese exclusion.
 Commercial and Financial Supremacy. J. V. Taylor. *Home and Country Mag.*, Aug., 6 pp. The requirements necessary to give to the United States the commercial supremacy of the world.
 Conscription. Ouida. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Aug., 6 pp. The effects of enforced military service.
 Corporal Punishment, Is It Degrading. Andrew J. Palm. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 13 pp. An answer to an article by the Dean of St. Paul's, London.
 Crime, The Problem of, in France. Madame Blaze de Bury. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug., 23 pp.
 Labor Troubles: The Cause—The Remedy. W. O. McDowell. *Home and Country Mag.*, Aug., 6 pp.
 Hays (Reuben), The Young Sioux. George T. Kercheval. *Lend-A-Hand*, Aug., 12 pp.
 Lynch Law, A Trial By. R. B. Townshend. *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 11 pp. An incident of Western Life.
 Indian Need (The). Mary E. Dewey. *Lend-A-Hand*, Aug., 5 pp. Education is the need.
 Opium Trade (the British), Ravages of, in India. The Rev. A. P. Hopper, D.D. *Our Day*, Aug., 15 pp.
 Patriotism, Teaching, in Our Schools. Wallace Foster. *Home and Country Mag.*, Aug., 5½ pp.
 Railway Competition and Capital. Duncan C. McMillan. *Home and Country Mag.*, Aug., 5½ pp. Makes the points that capitalization is increased beyond a legitimate plane, and stockholders are deprived of dividends, etc.
 Reform-School Training, Aims, Methods, and Results of. John T. Mallalieu. Supt. Nebraska State Industrial School. *Lend-A-Hand*, Aug., 12 pp.
 Russians (The) at Home. *Cornhill*, London, Aug., 18 pp.
 Village-Improvement as a National Issue. The Hon. B. G. Northrop. *Our Day*, Aug., 12 pp.
 Working-Lady (The) in London. Miss March-Phillips. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Aug., 11 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Army (the English), The Inefficiency of. Gen. Sir P. L. MacDongall, K.C.M.G. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Aug., 6 pp.
 Baalbek, The Ruins of. The Rev. Haskett Smith. *Macmillan's*, London, Aug., 10 pp.
 Columbian Exposition (the), Woman's Part in. Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chairman of the Board of Lady Managers. *Amer. Jour. of Politics*, Aug., 6 pp.
 Corfu. Emily A. Richings. *Belgravia*, London, Aug., 12 pp.
 Dining, The Art of. Col. Kenney-Herbert (Wyvern). *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 10 pp.
 Dungeness or Dover. Maj. Willoughby Verner. *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 17 pp. The superiority of Dungeness over Dover as a national harbor.

- Dutch Water-Meadows. T. Bigby Pigott, C. B. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug. 7 pp. Descriptive.
- Food (Our Foreign). *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Aug., 19 pp.
- French Empress (The) and the German War. Archibald Forbes. *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 13 pp.
- Indigo Factory (an), A Day in. Thomas Stevens. *Chaparrone*, Aug., 24 pp. Descriptive.
- Italian Army (The). G. Goiran, Staff Colonel. *Harper's*, Aug., 20 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Kansas, The Supreme Court of. Henry Inman. *Green Bag*, July, 22 pp. With Portraits.
- Lancashire, The Position of. John C. Fielden. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Aug., 9 pp.
- Loire (the), The Châteaux of. *London Quar. Rev.*, July, 20 pp.
- Mahogany-Cutting in Honduras. Stephen Vail. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, July, 3 pp. Descriptive.
- Mauritius as It Was Before the Cyclone. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Aug.
- Norway, How to Spend a Cheap Holiday in. Mary Howarth. *English Illus. Mag.*, July, 6 pp. Illus.
- Pæstum, The Temples of. F. Wood Hale. *Chaparrone*, Aug., 34 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Patagonia, the "End of the Earth." *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, July, 2 pp. Descriptive.
- Sinai, From, to Sichem. John F. De Veir. *Chaparrone*, Aug., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive of journey.
- Tactics and Strategy, The Coming Revolution in. Lieut.-Col. H. Elsdale, R. E. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Aug., 13 pp.
- Virginian Journey (a), Notes of. E. S. Nadal. *XIX Cent.*, London, Aug., 14 pp. Descriptive.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- An Heir to Millions. Edgar Fawcett. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Commonwealth (the), the Builders of, Chronicles of: Historical Character Study. Hubert Howe Bancroft. History Co., San Francisco. Cloth, \$4.50.
- Cross Currents. A Novel. Mary Angela Dickens. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.
- Fair to Look Upon. Mary Belle Freeley. Morrill, Higgins, & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.
- General's Daughter (The). Translated from the Russian by W. Gaussen, B.A. Cassell Pub. Co. Paper, 50c.
- Genesis Printed in Colors. Showing the Original Sources from Which It Is Supposed to Have Been Compiled. With an Introduction by Edwin Cone Bissell, Professor in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Belknap & Warfield, Hartford. Cloth, \$1.25.
- God and the Bible: Fundamental Principles Briefly Stated in Answer to Special Questions Put Forth by the Boston Investigator. G. H. Emerson, D.D. Universalist Pub. House. Cloth, 25c.
- Lady Susan, and the Watsons. Jane Austen. Roberts Brothers, Boston. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.
- Luminous Face (The): A Story of the Canaan Wilderness. William Armstrong. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Languages (Modern Culture). Origin of, and their Derivation from the Hebraica. K. Rodisi. Occident Pub. Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$2.
- Lodi Girl (A): A Story of the Canadian Rebellion. Forest Crissey. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Paper, 50c.
- Hungarian Girl (The). A Romance of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. From the German of Mariam Tenger. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.
- Mars, A Maiden of. F. M. Clarke. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. Paper, 50c.
- Marjorie's Canadian Winter. A Story of the Northern Lights. Agnes M. Machar. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Morial the Mahatma. Mabel Collins. Lovell, Gestefeld, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Nature, System and History of. Translated by J. Silversmith. Occident Pub. Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
- Nicho as Blood, Candidate. Albert Henry. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
- Novalis, His Life, Thoughts, and Works. Edited and Translated by M. J. Hope. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Cloth, 75c.
- Palm, From, to Glacier. With an Interlude. Brazil, Bermuda, and Alaska. Alice W. Rollins. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth.
- Reminiscences of a Nineteenth Century Gladiator. John L. Sullivan. With Notes on Physical Development and Training, and Charts of Muscle and Muscular Measurements, by Prof. D. A. Sargent, Harvard. J. A. Hearn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Saddle and Sentiment: A Story of the Turf. Wenona Gilman. Outing Co., Ltd. Paper, 50c.
- Taxation, On the Shifting and Incidence of. Edwin R. A. Seligman. Amer. Economic Association, Baltimore. Paper, \$1.
- The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter. Ambrose Bierce and G. A. Danziger. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
- The Story of Two Lives. Stuart Sterne. Cassell Pub. Co. Paper, 50c.
- United States of America (the), A History of, from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. J. Clark Ridpath. Columbian Edition, Revised and Enlarged. United States History Co. Cloth, \$3.75.
- Winged Victory and Other Tales. Mrs. Lindon W. Bates. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.
- Yachting (American). Official Register of. Compiled by W. B. McClellan. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. Cloth, \$4.50.

Current Events.

Wednesday, August 10.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, is denounced and hanged in effigy for commuting the death sentence of H. Clay King, the slayer of Posten; King is hurried away to save him from a mob. The body of Boatswain's Mate Charles W. Riggins of the *Baltimore* arrives, and is taken to Philadelphia. The American schooner *Eva Douglass* lies off at the coast of Florida with several cases of yellow fever on board. In New York City, an Italian dies of small-pox. The lessees of the Union Square Hotel are dispossessed for non-payment of rent. Colonel McCreery, United States Consul at Valparaiso, arrives.

Mr. Gladstone receives notice that the Queen is preparing to receive him at Osborne House, to request him to form a new Government. Henry B. Rider, United States Consul at Copenhagen, confesses to embezzlement, forgery, and subornation of perjury. It is announced that the Sultan's troops in Morocco have been defeated by Moorish rebels. News is received that the French have begun their attack on the Dahomeans.

Thursday, August 11.

Miss Lizzie Borden is arrested at Fall River, charged with complicity in the murder of her father and mother. Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan, is elected Supreme Grand Commander of Knights Templars, by the Grand Conclave, at Denver.

Dispatches from Minister Egan announce that Chili agrees to the establishment of a Claims Commission, to meet at Washington, for the settlement of claims growing out of the *Baltimore* affair. The British House of Commons, by a vote of 350 to 310, declare no confidence in the Conservative Government. France takes possession of an island near Madagascar.

Friday, August 12.

Two women are killed by lightning at Buzzard's Bay. Miss Borden, of Fall River, is arraigned, pleads not guilty, and is remanded to jail without bail. Two men are killed and three injured by the fall of a building at Edison, N. J. The Executive Board of the Federation of Labor decides not to place a boycott on Carnegie products. In New York City, the City Reform Club denounces Tammany Hall's practice of making the Health Department a political machine.

Lord Salisbury goes to the Isle of Wight to present to the Queen the resignation of his Ministry; Mr. Gladstone is to wait on the Queen on Monday. The British warships *Abolito* and *Naiad* are badly damaged by collision. There is serious trouble in the Congo Free State; the Arabs have killed several whites and destroyed several stations. It is stated that many fatal cases of cholera have occurred in St. Petersburg.

Saturday, August 13.

A riot occurs at Tracy City, Tenn., in which the prison stockade is burned by the free miners. Minister Andrew D. White makes an address at Chautauqua on the diplomatic service of the United States. Judge Gresham denies the report that he would take the stump for the People's party in the pending campaign. The conference between the Amalgamated Association and the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh ends; an address to the public is issued. General L. Gano Dunn commits suicide in Denver.

Emperor William has withdrawn all official support to the proposed Berlin Exposition. It is said that Arabs have annihilated the forces of the Congo Free State on the upper Congo; Commander Hodister was captured, tortured, and killed. News is received of the burning of Rebel villages near Tangier by the Sultan's troops.

Sunday, August 14.

Representative John G. Warwick, of Ohio, who was elected over Mr. McKinley in the memorable campaign of 1890, dies in Washington. Tracy City, Tenn., remains in the hands of the rioting free miners. After lying in state at Independence Hall, the body of Charles W. Riggins is buried with distinguished honors at Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia. The annual conference at Northfield, Mass., is brought to a close. A drunken man is bayoneted by a guard at Homestead, Pa. The *Aurania* and *Alaska* arrive at New York after an exciting race across the ocean, in which the steamers were constantly within sight of each other; the *Aurania* wins by 55 minutes.

Mr. Gladstone holds political conferences. Charges are made against the British Consul at the City of Mexico of causing the false imprisonment of three of his fellow-countrymen. The uprising in the Congo Free State is said to be the result of the preaching of a "holy war."

Monday, August 15.

At Buffalo, N. Y., striking switchmen of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads stop traffic, burn freight cars with \$100,000 worth of merchandise, ditch passenger trains, disarm the sheriff's posse, and defy all civil authority; the two local regiments of the National Guard are called out. The stockade at Inman, Tenn., is captured by a mob of free miners, and 282 convicts with their guards sent away on a train. Minister Andrew D. White speaks at Chautauqua upon "The Murder Problem in the United States." The American Association for the Advancement of Science begins its session at Rochester, N. Y. A great gathering of Irish-Americans takes place at Chicago.

Mr. Gladstone visits Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where he dines with the Queen, and upon receiving the appointment of First Lord of the Treasury, submits the names of the members of his Cabinet. The new British ship *Thracian* founders off the Isle of Man; twenty-three lives lost. The Dominion Cabinet decides to terminate the canal tolls system at the end of the present season. It is stated that more than four thousand people daily are dying of cholera in Russia; in Persia its ravages are also great.

Tuesday, August 16.

Matters are more quiet in Buffalo; the rough element is overawed by the presence of the militia; the separate companies of Rochester, Elmira, Syracuse, Auburn, and Oswego are ordered to hold themselves ready to proceed to Buffalo. Free miners make an attack on the stockade at Oliver City, Tenn., but are repulsed by troops. The appeal from Judge Rumsey's opinion declaring the State Apportionment Act unconstitutional is argued before the General Term at Buffalo. The Mutual Banking Surety and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, the depository of the Iron Hall's funds, make an assignment. The closing exercises of the College of Liberal Arts are held at Chautauqua. In New York City, five wild steers run at large for several hours, injuring several persons.

Mr. Gladstone returns to London and announces his Cabinet as follows: Mr. Gladstone, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary; Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary; The Rt. Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board; The Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; The Rt. Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; The Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade; Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; John Rigby, Solicitor-General; The Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Macdormott, Attorney-General for Wales; The Rt. Hon. Edward P. C. Marjoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; Alexander Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland; The Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate of Scotland; The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India and Vice-President of the Council; The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir George O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland; Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General; Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Vice-President of the Council on Education; James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Baron Houghton, Viceroy of Ireland (without a seat in the Cabinet). The Duke of Devonshire and the Dowager Duchess of Manchester are married.

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